

U.S. Plans to Exceed Limits of SALT-2; Soviet Will Respond

LATE NEWS
Mortars Injure Ulster Civilians
BELFAST (UPI) — Mortar shells fired at a police station in the border town of Newry over- shot their mark Thursday and struck homes and offices, injuring 25 persons, police said.
No one claimed responsibility for the shelling, but police said they suspected the out- lawed Irish Republican Army, which is trying to drive the British out of Northern Ireland. Police said 25 persons, ranging from a 4-year-old girl to an 80-year-old man, had been injured in the attack. Four were seriously hurt.

INSIDE TODAY
A bloodied student after clashes at a Paris protest against proposed education changes. Page 12.

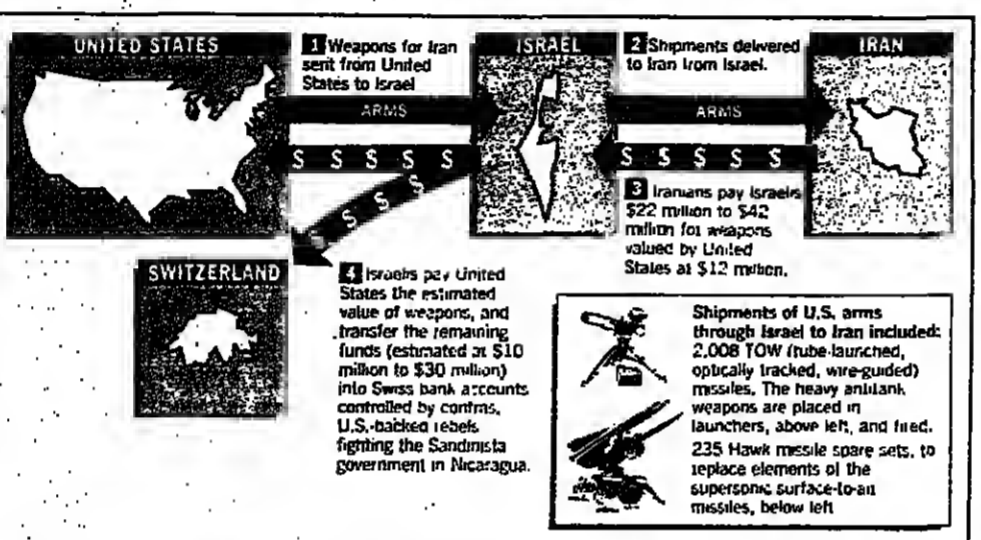
GENERAL NEWS
■ Israeli jets bombed ELO camps during fighting for a strategic village in southern Lebanon. Page 2.
■ A South African court acquitted three of 22 black defendants in one of the country's longest political trials. Page 8.
WEEKEND
■ Beginning today, the Weekend and Travel sections will run on alternate Fridays. This week, Weekend. Page 9.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ West Germany's surplus on current account expanded in October. Page 13.

2 Arabs Convicted In Berlin

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — West Germany ordered the expulsion of three Syrian diplomats and downgraded its relations with Damascus on Thursday, a day after a West Berlin court convicted two Arabs for a bomb blast in the city in March and implicated Syrian officials in the plot.
The three Western powers responsible for West Berlin effectively banned "certain Syrian citizens" from entering the Western side of the divided city. Diplomatic sources said the measures affected 34 Syrians but not the Syrian ambassador to East Berlin, Fayal Sammak.
Under a similar measure in April, Libyan diplomats in East Berlin were banned from West Berlin after an explosion in a disco- theque that killed three persons and injured more than 200.
Friedhelm Ost, spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said that Bonn had demanded that three Syrian diplomats leave the country within a week and that the embassy reduce its military staff from four to two persons.
Mr. Ost said that for the time being, West Germany would not replace its ambassador to Damas- cus, who just completed a regular tour there, and that development aid credits to Syria would be halted. About \$36 million in credits had been earmarked for Syria this year.
Mr. Ost said that special one-trip Syrian official passports would no longer be honored by West Ger- many. Western intelligence officers believe that Syria has routinely issued such passports to terrorists and note that Nezar Hindawi, the Jordanian convicted in London last month of trying to blow up an El Al airliner, carried one.
The West German and allied measures came a day after a five- member West Berlin court sen- tenced Ahmed Hasi, 35, a Jordanian citizen and Mr. Hindawi's brother, and Farouk Salameh, 40, a Palestinian, for bombing the Ger- man Arab Friendship Society on March 29. Nine persons were in- jured; Mr. Hasi was sentenced to 14



President Ronald Reagan defers questions to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d after announcing two security officials will leave. Inset, the men who will review the National Security Council, from left: John G. Tower, Edmund S. Muskie, and Brent Scowcroft.



The White House has given this explanation of how money from Iran reached the 'contras.'

U.S. Foreign Policy Is a Casualty of the Scandal

Irreparable Damage To Presidency Feared
By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — After six years of seeming invulnerability, President Ronald Reagan has been grievously damaged by the crisis over secret arms shipments to Iran.
NEWS ANALYSIS
Leading Republican and Democratic politicians agree the disclosure of a diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebel cause and the departure of two White House aides have probably hurt the administration more than it helped. Some think the damage may be irreparable.
A week of almost unrelieved criticism of Mr. Reagan's secret decision to send arms to Iran and of startling public blacking among administration officials, has created the image of a president isolated, stuck with an unpopular policy and uncharacteristically defensive.
The disclosures Tuesday produced a sensation in Washington unmatched, perhaps, since the days of the Watergate crisis.
"There is probably no smoking gun here," said a man who served in the White House during the Watergate years. "But there is a new mess in Washington, if not a new Watergate. There will be a whole string of fresh disclosures in the months to come, and that will throw the administration off stride."
"It will hurt the effort in Nicaragua," he said. "It will hurt the campaign against ter-
rorism."
See REAGAN, Page 12

Poll Finds Deep Skepticism of Reagan

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — A nationwide poll by ABC News shows deepening skepticism among the American public about President Ronald Reagan's explanations of the Iran operation. Nearly half of the respondents said they believed Mr. Reagan knew from the start of the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels.
The poll, released Wednesday, showed that Mr. Reagan's job-approval rating had fallen another 4 percentage points, to 53 percent, since his news conference last week. The telephone survey, conducted Tuesday night after the disclosure of the Nicaraguan link on Tuesday, had a margin of error of plus or minus 5 percentage points.
According to the poll, 44 percent of Americans believe Mr. Reagan knew from the beginning that money from the Iran arms sale was being diverted to the rebels, who are known as "contras."
The poll found that 18 percent believed he learned about it after it was begun but before this week, 34 percent believed he did not know before this week that the money had been diverted, and 4 percent had no opinion.
Mr. Reagan's public approval rating has not been so low since the controversy over deploying marines in Lebanon in September 1983.
However, 68 percent of those questioned agreed with the statement that Mr. Reagan may have made mistakes in this particular instance but that it does not raise major questions about his ability to run the country.
Only 26 percent agreed with the statement that Mr. Reagan is not in control of his presidency and that the situation raises major questions about his ability to govern.

U.S. Expands Inquiry Of Iranian Arms Deal; Reagan Chooses Panel

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
SANTA BARBARA, California — The Justice Department has expanded its inquiry of the Iran weapons shipments into a full-scale criminal investigation, according to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Justice Department officials said Wednesday that the inquiry, which began over the weekend with Mr. Meese and a handful of his assistants, has been enlarged to include the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Up to \$30 million in funds from the Iranian arms deal were secretly funneled to the Nicaraguan rebel cause, officials have said.
In Washington, a department official said that the investigation would be a wide-ranging inquiry that could include interviews abroad and the presentation of evidence to a federal grand jury.
The move transforms what began as a fact-finding exercise for President Ronald Reagan into a formal inquiry assigned to the Justice Department's Criminal Division and under Mr. Meese's supervision.
[An unidentified White House official told United Press International on Thursday that Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, had approved details of the operation to sell arms to Iran and divert the profits to Nicaraguan rebels. There was no separate confirmation and a White House spokesman, Dan Howard, said that Mr. Regan denied the allegation.
"The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, told UPI: 'Regan approved the concept of using Iran funds to finance the con- tras,' as the rebels are known. 'And he was informed every time

Israel Proposed Sale To U.S., Aides Assert

By Paul Taylor
Reuters
TEL AVIV — Israel initiated the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the shipments predated and far exceeded the limited arrangement admitted to so far by President Ronald Reagan, senior defense sources said Thursday.
With Washington's knowledge, Israel had shipped anti-aircraft missiles, machine guns, aircraft spare parts, radar equipment, ammunition and communications gear to Tehran in a series of deals for at least two years, the sources added.
They said the arms, including weapons captured by Israel in Lebanon and earlier Middle East wars, were taken from the Israeli military's surplus stores. In return, the United States supplied Israel with newer equipment.
The sources said it was Israel — not the United States — that proposed the Iran arms deal.
To maintain secrecy, the deals bypassed the Defense Ministry's normal arms export channels and were handled by Amiran Nir, a counterterrorism adviser to Shimon Peres, who was then prime minister, and a senior Defense Ministry aide, the sources said.
President Reagan said last week he authorized the transfer of a limited shipment of defensive weapons to Iran in an attempt to build ties with moderates in the Islamic republic's leadership and gain the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.
Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said the U.S. Defense Department released arms worth \$12 million, which Israeli middlemen sold

Problems for Friends, Openings for Soviet

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service
PARIS — The political scandal that has struck the White House is opening up the borders of the United States to create new opportunities for the Soviet Union and new problems for Ronald Reagan's closest friends abroad.
The turmoil is raising tentative but clearly formed expectations among America's allies and its rivals overseas of a weakened presidency and a much more assertive congressional role in foreign affairs during the next two years, a survey conducted Wednesday in key world capitals by Washington Post correspondents suggests.
As a result, many other nations are assessing new courses of action they should take in a changed international environment that will be less predictable and less dominated by a clear American agenda than has been the case in recent years, according to foreign officials and opinion makers contacted in this survey.
The Soviet Union appears to be positioning itself to try to extract advantage on two fronts from the Reagan administration's troubles, initial indications in Moscow suggest.
Soviet officials are emphasizing that the events in Washington confirm the United States is a confused, even unreliable negotiator.
See ALLIES, Page 12

RELATED ARTICLES

- A 'contra' leader, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, denied receiving funds from the Iran deal. Page 6.
- Iranian leaders were elated by the uproar in Washington and felt they had scored a propaganda coup, analysts said. Page 6.
- Swiss officials said the transfers of funds to "contras" probably were legal, but that they had no way of tracking them. Page 6.
- Astonished lawmakers wonder if President Reagan knew. Page 3.
- The search for Admiral John M. Poindexter's successor emphasizes experience in foreign affairs and a nonconfrontational style. Page 3.
- Messages monitored by the National Security Agency reportedly held clues to the secret 'contra' funds. Page 3.

Philippines, Rebels Sign 60-Day Cease-Fire Pact

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service
MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino's government signed a truce agreement with Communist insurgents Thursday.
Government negotiators and representatives of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, the New People's Army, appeared together in public for the first time to sign two separate documents covering immunity guarantees for the rebel negotiators and outlining details of the 60-day cease-fire.
The cease-fire in the 17-year guerrilla war is set to begin Dec. 10 and last through Feb. 2, the scheduled date of the plebiscite on a Philippine constitution. It may be extended after that if both sides agree.
After the signing, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, who led the government team, exchanged hugs with Saturrino Ocampo, the chief spokesman for the outlawed Communist Party.
"Our mutual hope, as we sign this document, is that both sides can make it work and that it will

Gorbachev Takes SDI Fight to India

Assailing Plan as 'Voracious Monster,' He Wins Applause
By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, bringing his campaign against President Ronald Reagan's space-based defense plan to India, denounced it Thursday as a "voracious monster" derived from a "fundamentally inhumane" concept.
In some of the toughest language he has used against the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Soviet leader accused the United States of an "arrogance of power" in proceeding with the project. He called on India and other developing countries to join in opposing it.
"Many people everywhere are legitimately wondering why, by virtue of what right, should the whole world be held hostage to the SDI," Mr. Gorbachev declared. "One may ask, where will the United States, with its \$2-trillion national debt, obtain the resources to finance it?"
Mr. Gorbachev's comments at a Soviet cultural center came on the third day of his four-day visit to India. The trip has given him the opportunity to take his themes to the developing world for the first time since his meeting with Mr. Reagan at Reykjavik last month ended in disagreement over SDI.
In a subsequent speech to members of Parliament, the Soviet leader called for the creation of an international center to carry out research and development in space at the specific request of developing countries.
As has been the case repeatedly during his visit, Mr. Gorbachev's audience appeared highly receptive to his appeals. Members of Parliament applauded and pounded their desks in agreement.
Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had earlier reiterated his own opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative. On Tuesday, the day that Mr. Gorbachev arrived, he hailed the Soviet leader as a "crusader for peace."
The meetings between the two leaders culminated in a series of agreements signed Thursday, including an accord for \$1 billion in economic assistance for the construction of power plants and industrial modernization projects over the next few years.
The new aid package goes be- yond an agreement on a separate \$700-million package that was signed after a visit by Mr. Gandhi to the Soviet Union last year.
Under the new accord, the Soviet Union is expected to help finance a larger share of various industrial projects. In addition, the package calls for Moscow to develop entire projects on its own and turn them over to India afterward.
Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Gorbachev also issued a declaration calling for "complete destruction of nuclear arsenals before the end of this century."
The statement, which they entitled the "Delhi Declaration," also called for barring all weapons from outer space, banning nuclear weapons tests and chemical weapons and reducing conventional arms.
Mr. Gorbachev has made no reference during his visit to specific contentious issues in the region, such as Pakistan and Afghanistan.
But he called for "confidence-building measures in the military field" related to Asia and the Indian and Pacific oceans, including prior notifications of military maneuvers.



Ramon Mitra, left, the government negotiator, and his Communist counterpart, Saturrino Ocampo, hugging each other Thursday after signing the cease-fire agreement.

Amid Doubts by Public and Military, Lange Defends Anti-Nuclear Stand



David Lange

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand says his Labor government will not change its anti-nuclear policy despite evidence of serious public and military concern over a cut in defense ties with the United States.

He has no second thoughts, he said in an interview recently, about the decision to ban nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels from New Zealand's waters.

The United States says the ban conflicts with Wellington's obligations under the 1951 ANZUS treaty, which links the two countries and Australia in a mutual defense pact.

A poll taken in the spring showed that 52 percent of the New Zealand public wanted the country to abide by the terms of the accord. The Defense Ministry also expressed concern about being cut out of the treaty, saying the armed forces would suffer from not participating in joint exercises with the United States and that timely logistical support was becoming harder to obtain.

Mr. Lange said action by the U.S. Congress and President Ronald Reagan in August to offer substi-

dized sales of wheat to the Soviet Union and sugar to China, despite strong protests by Australia, showed that the United States put self-interest ahead of loyalty to a treaty partner.

The offer, he said, "reinforced in New Zealanders' minds the stance we had taken."

New Zealanders were no longer "under an illusion that we have an inevitable protector and automatic guarantor" in the United States, he said.

Another senior New Zealand official, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that recent revelations about U.S. arms deals with Iran had further undermined Washington's reputation as a reliable and credible ally.

Mr. Lange, who argues that ANZUS is a non-nuclear treaty, said his government would be ready to resume conventional defense cooperation with the United States if New Zealand's policy were accepted.

In the meantime, he added, New Zealand was seeking closer military ties with its other ANZUS partner, Australia, and with Canada.

Mr. Lange announced recently that the foreign minister of Australia, Bill Hayden, would visit

New Zealand next month to review cooperation between the two countries.

Last week, Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn and other senior New Zealand officials met in Australia with their counterparts on how the two countries could intensify collaboration in defense of the South Pacific.

In response to Wellington's ban on access by nuclear vessels, the United States last year ended combined military exercises with New Zealand and sharply reduced the flow of intelligence information and other military cooperation. In August, the United States formally suspended its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty.

About 40 percent of the U.S. Navy is nuclear-powered and, for security reasons, the Pentagon will not disclose which of its ships and submarines carry nuclear weapons.

Britain, which is also a nuclear power and military partner of New Zealand's in the Asia-Pacific region, has said it will not make any warship visits to New Zealand or take part in joint exercises in New Zealand waters while the Labor government's policy remains in force.

The Labor Party was embarrassed by the issue

in July, when a four-member committee appointed by Mr. Lange published a report that found public opinion in New Zealand deeply divided and confused over the issues of nuclear access and alliance with the United States.

It said a poll taken in April and May showed that 72 percent of the respondents wanted New Zealand to be in an alliance with larger countries, while 73 percent, many of them the same people, wanted nuclear-free military arrangements.

However, when asked to choose between an ANZUS with nuclear ships and no participation in ANZUS, New Zealanders supported by 52 percent to 44 percent the ANZUS arrangements in force before Labor won office in July 1984.

Jim Bolger, leader of the main opposition group, the National Party, said Monday that full membership in ANZUS was the only way for New Zealand to guarantee its security.

He said that his party would reverse the policy of preventing U.S. warships from docking in New Zealand. General elections are scheduled to take place in New Zealand by September.

The Defense Ministry's concerns, made in a statement last month to a parliamentary commit-

tee, were that the military isolation imposed on New Zealand had hurt the armed forces.

For example, it said, the time required to obtain spare parts and other logistic support from the United States had increased significantly.

"Inability to exercise and train with U.S. forces," the Defense Ministry said, "will lead to a general decline in knowledge of wider military affairs, especially of military operations at the higher levels, and to a loss in professional standards."

The gap could be bridged only partly by increased defense cooperation with Australia, it added.

Mr. Lange made a strong appeal earlier this month for greater regional self-sufficiency in military matters. He said that Australia and New Zealand shared vital strategic interests and that these would grow in importance as economic ties between the two countries expanded.

Australia and New Zealand, he said, "together have the ability to deal with any possible threat to our interests which may emerge from within our region."

That ability, he added, did not depend "on the intervention of any outside power."

Israeli Jets Attack Guerrilla Camps During Battle for Strategic Village

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israeli aircraft bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets south of the port of Sidon on Thursday, an army spokeswoman said.

She said the bases belonged to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla groups that she declined to identify.

"All our planes returned safely to base and pilots reported accurate hits," she said.

It was the 17th Israeli air raid on Lebanon this year under a policy that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir says is aimed at preventing Palestinian gunmen from re-establishing bases there.

The raid came as Palestinians and Shiite Muslim Amal militiamen battled for control of the strategic

hilltop village of Maghdoush, overlooking the Ain al Helweh refugee camp.

In Damascus, Palestinian and Lebanese representatives agreed to end the fighting in southern Lebanon, according to Khaled Abdel-Majid, spokesman for the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front. He said details would be announced Friday.

In Lebanon, police said at least six Israeli warplanes hit positions near the Ain al Helweh camp.

Western military sources in Tel Aviv said Israel was concerned about the strength of PLO forces in the area.

Last week the Israeli Navy captured a group of PLO guerrillas in boats of the Lebanese coast, and the air force bombed Palestinian targets in the Sidon area three times in five days.

In Sidon, Amal said it had won complete control of the Maghdoush area after heavy fighting with Palestinian guerrillas.

The militia claim, broadcast by local radio stations, was denied by Palestinian sources, who said the two sides were still locked in battle.

Swedish Troops Moving

Swedish military officials said a battalion of Swedish troops left Wednesday for southern Lebanon

in the latest stage in the reorganization of United Nations peacekeeping forces in the region. Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The force of 165 men is the first of three Swedish squads to join the UN Interim Force in Lebanon in the next two weeks.

Lieutenant Colonel Christian Harleman, the head of a UN military training school in Sweden, said the contingent would take over the duties of French troops who are leaving the area. The Swedish unit will eventually comprise 485 troops, Colonel Harleman said.

On Wednesday, the United Nations announced a redeployment of its forces in Lebanon involving the withdrawal of nearly 900 French troops.



Two Palestinians took cover behind a building near Maghdoush during fighting for control of the strategic village.

TRIAL: Verdict in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

years in prison and Mr. Salameh to 13.

In summing up the case against the two Arabs, Hans Henning, the presiding judge, said the court found "credible" the defendants' testimony that the bombing had been discussed in Damascus with a Syrian intelligence officer and a suitcase bomb given to Mr. Hasi at the Syrian embassy in East Berlin.

"West Germany considers the involvement of Syrian agencies, as found in the Berlin court's decision of Nov. 26, to be in contempt of fundamental rules governing relations between states," Mr. Ost said.

Mr. Ost did not name the three diplomats being expelled. The reduction of the military mission from four to two persons brings it to the same size as the West German Embassy in Damascus.

The chancellor's spokesman said that Bonn also intended to raise the issue of Syrian involvement in terrorist attacks in West Berlin with the East German Communist authorities.

This measure appeared to be consonant with an allied policy of publicly spotlighting the activities of Arab terrorists in East Berlin in order to persuade the Communist authorities to clamp down on them.

The West German actions were not as strong as Britain's decision to last month to break off diplomatic relations with Syria after Mr. Hindawi was convicted of trying to blow up an El Al aircraft.

The Hindawi case implicated a Syrian Air Force intelligence officer, Lieutenant Colonel Haidhen Saad, who was also described as involved in the West Berlin bombing, according to one of the defendants.

In the midst of a national election campaign, the government appeared to want to take some sanctions against Syria and not fall out of step with Britain or the Allied powers in West Berlin.

The downgrading of relations follows a laborious attempt to improve them after an abrupt deterioration in 1981 when suspected Syrian agents assassinated the exiled leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, Issam al-Attar, in Aachen.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Says 200 Killed in Iraqi Attacks

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said Wednesday that more than 200 people were killed in Iraqi air raids on its western cities of Andimeshk and Dezful as the two sides in the Gulf war blamed the other for an attack on an offshore oil platform in the United Arab Emirates on Tuesday.

In the United Arab Emirates, the government said the attack had killed at least six persons, wounded 26 and shot down in Abu Dhabi a Boeing 747 jet for the raid, but an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Iran was responsible.

Iraq, meanwhile, buried the 53 victims of an Iranian missile attack on Baghdad on Tuesday, the most destructive of six on the Iraqi capital this year. Iraq also said that six persons were killed in Iranian air and artillery attacks on the southern port of Basra and the northern town of Arbil.

Soviet Calls Kohl Remark 'Monstrous'

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda has assailed Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany over his recent comparison of Mikhail S. Gorbachev with the Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels, accusing Mr. Kohl of harboring "primitive hostility" toward the Soviet Union and East Germany.

In an unsigned article which analysts said was a clear reflection of top-level Kremlin thinking, Pravda said Wednesday that Mr. Kohl's statement, in an interview with the U.S. magazine Newsweek, was "monstrous and immoral," and had "poisoned" Soviet-West German relations.

Newsweek quoted Mr. Kohl as saying of Mr. Gorbachev: "He is a modern Communist leader who knows something about public relations, Goebbels, one of those responsible for the crimes of the Hitler era, was an expert in public relations, too." Mr. Kohl later said the interview was an "incorrect account" and had created a "false impression."

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Ariane Plans Launching for March

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The next launching of the European rocket Ariane has been tentatively scheduled for March, but the exact timing will depend on correcting a fault in the ignition system, Frederic d'Allest, chairman of Arianespace, said Thursday.

A commission of inquiry has identified the fault in the ignition as the main cause of Ariane's failure in after the launching on May 30. The third stage of the rocket failed to fire, sending the rocket flying out of control over the Atlantic.

Once the program resumes, Mr. d'Allest said in an interview,

Ariane will be the only Western rocket available for launching of civilian satellites until 1989 at the earliest.

Arianespace is a French-led consortium that builds, markets and launches the rocket at the French space center in Kourou, French Guiana. China and the Soviet Union also have offered launching facilities, but have attracted few customers.

Mr. d'Allest confirmed reports in Washington that his agency had held talks with the U.S. Air Force about the eventual launching of several global positioning system satellites, which are used in the navigation of U.S. military planes.

With a private American launching industry expected to emerge

around 1990, Arianespace predicts that the United States will once again be its main competitor.

President Ronald Reagan ordered the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in August to phase out the launching of commercial satellites from space shuttles.

The commission of inquiry on the Ariane failure, which consists of eight West European space and business executives, is expected to present its conclusions Friday to a joint meeting of Arianespace and the European Space Agency.

When the Ariane rocket veered out of control May 30, officials immediately ordered the destruction of the rocket and its \$90-million satellite cargo.

Bokassa Trial Recessed for 3 Weeks

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the former president and emperor of the Central African Republic, was granted a three-week delay in his trial on a long list of alleged crimes committed during his 14-year reign.

After a four-hour opening session Wednesday, the trial was postponed for "further investigation" at the request of both prosecution and defense lawyers. It will resume Dec. 15.

President Andre Kolingba's government has indicated that a death sentence against Mr. Bokassa is likely to be commuted to life imprisonment if he is condemned a second time. He received a first death sentence in absentia in 1980 on 14 charges, including embezzling state funds, mass murder and cannibalism.

New Mexico Blocks Death Sentences

SANTA FE, New Mexico (LAT) — Governor Toney Anaya has commuted all the death sentences in New Mexico to life imprisonment and urged the abolition of capital punishment. He is the first U.S. governor to issue such an order since 1970.

"Let us put an end to this macabre national death march," Mr. Anaya said Wednesday at a news conference. "It is inhumane, immoral, anti-God and is incompatible with an enlightened society."

Mr. Anaya's action spared five inmates, all convicted murderers, from death by lethal injection. He commuted their sentences despite polls indicating that 75 percent of the voters in New Mexico thought murderers should be executed.

Environmental Pact Signed in Pacific

TOKYO (WP) — After five years of negotiations, officials from 16 countries, including the United States, New Zealand and France, have reached agreement on a treaty to protect the environment in the South Pacific.

Under the terms of the pact, which was approved Tuesday by delegates meeting on New Caledonia, France would continue its nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll, but the region would remain free of dumping or storage of radioactive waste.

William H. Mansfield, deputy executive director of the United Nations Environmental Program, which sponsored the negotiations, said the treaty "commits the governments and the independent states to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the South Pacific area."

For the Record

A Tel Aviv court released on bail Thursday Archbishop Shabe Ajamian, former chancellor of the Armenian patriarchate in Jerusalem, who was detained three weeks ago on suspicion of bribery in obtaining Israeli identity papers for Palestinians, police said. (Reuters)

In a judicial nomination expected to start a shift in direction for California's Supreme Court, Governor George Deukmejian on Wednesday named Associate Justice Malcolm Lucas, his former law partner, to succeed Rose Elizabeth Bird as chief justice. The court has had a liberal majority for about three decades. (NYT)

DEATH NOTICES

Deaths POWEL, died November 25, age 60, religious service Monday, December 1, at Montrose Church, Place d'Arles, followed by burial Clarendon Parish of Ivory.

M. Alain Gailly de Taurines, MM. Charles and Christophe Gailly de Taurines, Mlle. Lelia Gailly de Taurines, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ives II and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Riegel Jr. and their children, Beronetta Schwinner von Barenau. Regrettably announce the death of their wife, mother, sister, sister-in-law, aunt and niece.

Laura Gailly de Taurines nee Laura Toppan (Ives)

Peacefully, on Thursday, November 20, after a long illness bravely borne. The funeral took place at the American Cathedral, on November 24, followed by private burial at Allouart.

Gifts in her memory in aid of orphan children may be addressed to Canon Bossiere, American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George-V, 75008 Paris (checks made out to the American Cathedral).

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Tunis Jails Son Of Exiled Official On Fraud Charges

TUNIS — The son of former Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali has been sentenced to 10 years of hard labor for embezzling public funds, official newspapers reported Thursday.

The papers said Mokhtar Mzali, who was arrested shortly before his father fled Tunisia in September, was sentenced by a Tunis court on Wednesday after being convicted of defrauding the state milk marketing firm STIL, which he headed.

L'Action, the daily newspaper of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party, and the pro-government La Presse said that two other men were sentenced with Mr. Mzali.

Mohammed Kooli, a former director of a supermarket chain, was sentenced to seven years of hard labor for embezzling public funds, and Abdelmajid Hamrouni was sentenced to a year in prison for breach of trust. Each man also was fined 150,000 dinars (\$175,000).

Mr. Mzali's father, who was dismissed as prime minister in July, was sentenced last month in absentia to a year in prison for illegally crossing the Tunisian border.

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE IRAN DEAL: Amid doubts of legality, a determination to investigate

Legislators, Stunned, Predict a Halt To 'Contra' Aid and Vow an Inquiry

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders have expressed astonishment at the disclosures about U.S. dealings with Iran and have vowed to investigate the Reagan administration's actions.

The leaders asserted Tuesday and Wednesday that several laws had probably been violated when the funds paid by Iran for weapons were transferred to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The leaders also said that Congress probably would approve legislation next year cutting off aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and see to it that the naming of Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter's replacement as national security adviser would have to be confirmed by the Senate.

But the biggest question in Congress was whether President Ronald Reagan and his chief aides had known about the operation.

Representative Jim Wright, the Texas Democrat who will become

the House majority leader in January, voiced skepticism about the White House's statement that Admiral Poindexter was the highest-ranking official to know about the operation.

It "defies logic," Mr. Wright said Tuesday, to believe that such a critical policy decision was made at such a low level.

"Surely someone else had to be involved," he said. "The president should have been aware. If nobody knew of it, that in itself is a confession of a great void in the execution of our foreign policy."

Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, charged Wednesday that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and the Justice Department had for months shunted aside allegations of illegal transactions involving the Nicaraguan rebels.

He also charged that the Justice Department could not be trusted to conduct a thorough inquiry into the secret money transfers that were disclosed this week.

"It's like having the fox guard the chicken coop," Mr. Kerry said.

Because the Democrats regained control of the Senate in elections earlier this month, they will be in a position to subject the Reagan administration to much closer scrutiny than in the past.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who will become chairman of the Armed Services Committee in January, said that Congress was likely to retaliate against the White House. The most likely target, he said, is the president's plan to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

The rebels were allotted \$100 million in aid by Congress last summer, but only \$60 million has been sent so far. The other \$40 million, which is to be spent on supplying "heavy weapons," could be blocked by Congress when it returns in January. But such a resolution would be subject to a presidential veto.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff confirmed Tuesday that he had not been consulted or officially



Representative Jim Wright

informed about the covert shipment of American arms to Iran and that he only learned about the operation by chance earlier this year.

"I have not been consulted," Admiral William J. Crowe Jr. told the House Armed Services Committee in his first public comment on the subject.

Admiral Crowe declined to say how he found out about the covert operation.

On Capitol Hill, a Look at the Legal Side

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Legal experts and critics of the Reagan administration say they feel sure there are more than enough criminal statutes on the books to provide for prosecution in the international transactions that transformed U.S. arms for Iran into \$10 million to \$30 million worth of cash for the rebels in Nicaragua.

The dealings "raise the real possibility that officials at the highest levels of the executive branch have violated federal law," the House Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, and Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, said in a letter to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

According to Mr. Meese, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the key National Security Council staff member involved in the secret operation, "knew precisely" about the arrangement. Under the arrangement, Israeli intermediaries evidently marked up the prices on \$12 million worth of arms that they shipped to Iran and then funneled

the profit to Swiss bank accounts for the rebels, known as "contras," fighting the Sandinists in Nicaragua.

There was widespread agreement that this violated the spirit and probably the letter of the Boland Amendment that remained in effect in varying forms from October 1984 to last month.

The amendment was aimed at barring the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department and "any other agency or entity of the United States involved in intelligence activities" from using any funds — other than those explicitly allocated by Congress — to support, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua.

Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice, said that he had four statutes in mind that he intends to mention to the Justice Department next week in a formal report.

One of the statutes was used in

the trial of top aides of President Richard M. Nixon during the 1974 Watergate trial. It is the "catchall" federal conspiracy law prohibiting two or more persons from conspiring "either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose."

Profits Outside Law?

The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington: "A central question," one official said of the profit earned on the arms sales to Iran, "is: 'Did the profit belong to the U.S. government?'" He said the answer may be no.

The Foreign Assistance Act prohibits the spending of any appropriated monies by or on behalf of the CIA for foreign covert operations without the president's specific approval.

But because the funds that Mr. Meese estimated had been funneled to the contras were furnished by the Iranian arms buyers, the

funds were not necessarily governed by the act.

That view, at first impression, was shared by Justice Department officials Tuesday.

Senators cited at least two other laws that they said were probably violated. They were:

• The Arms Export Control Act, which requires Congress to be notified of all transfers of American arms, even by third countries.

• The National Security Act, which includes a provision requiring the president to notify Congress of all covert operations by the U.S. government, either in advance or in a "timely" fashion.

List Narrows On Replacing Poindexter

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The list of candidates to replace Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who resigned this week as head of the White House's National Security Council, has been narrowed to several men, according to U.S. officials in Washington.

The prime qualities sought, the officials said in telephone interviews, include experience in international affairs, a nonconfrontational style and credentials recognized both by Congress and U.S. allies and adversaries abroad.

They said that the top contenders include:

• John G. Tower, a Republican senator from Texas until 1984, he played a strong role in defense issues.

• Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force lieutenant general with close ties to former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, he headed the National Security Council for two years during the Ford administration.

• David M. Abshire, the U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He has forged a caucus in the U.S. Congress supporting the alliance and has won European support for key Reagan administrative initiatives.

Other names under consideration, according to these sources, include Bobby Kay Inman, former deputy head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who is about to retire as head of Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corp.; and John F. Lehman Jr., secretary of the navy, who has obtained funds for an ambitious expansion of the fleet.

Among the other candidates are Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. arms negotiator at Geneva; Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament



David M. Abshire

Agency; Paul Laxalt, who is retiring as a Republican senator from Nevada; and William G. Hyland, a former aide to Mr. Kissinger who edits the journal Foreign Affairs.

The new security adviser will play a key role in maintaining presidential authority in international affairs amid consternation among allies over recent U.S. diplomacy. A crucial factor in this respect will be his ability to get along with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Scowcroft, 61, and Mr. Tower, 61, were early favorites for the position because both are taking part in the presidential inquiry into the National Security Council's involvement in arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Tower could expect help from his former colleagues in the Senate, and Mr. Scowcroft is a respected authority on national security issues. Both have highly paid positions in business.

Another leading candidate is Mr. Abshire, 60, who has made his NATO mission a focal point of U.S. relations with the allies by lobbying the Reagan administration, Congress, the European governments represented at NATO and their national bureaucracies.

Niels Hansen, the West German delegate to NATO, said, "The alliance needs to be led by America, and Abshire has been one of the rare ones with the energy to do it and tact to manage it."

Messages Had Clues to 'Contra' Fund

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department, National Security Council and Central Intelligence Agency received messages intercepted by the United States over the last year that suggested that money from arms deals with Iran was being diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, according to officials.

The officials said it was not yet clear whether anyone in government understood the significance of the fragmentary intercepts. But a person familiar with the messages said they should have raised questions in the minds of government officials.

The Reagan administration has said that only two government officials knew proceeds from the arms sales were funneled to the rebels. They were Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former White House aide.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said Tuesday that intercepts had played an important role in tipping off Justice Department investigators to the diversion of money to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

Meanwhile, several sources said investigators were looking into whether money from a Swiss bank account had been diverted to other administration-supported projects, such as aid to the Afghan guerrillas.

The issue of who sees the messages intercepted by the National Security Agency is politically sensitive. The State Department apparently was not permitted to see the intercepts relating to Iran during the period of the arms sales. The precise nature of the messages on the arms transactions was not clear.

Walter F. Mondale, a former vice president, said Wednesday that he had learned from a Republican source that at the beginning of the secret dealings with Iran, the White House attempted to cut both the State Department and the De-

fense Department off from National Security Agency intercepts dealing with Iran.

He said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger refused to accept this arrangement, threatening to bar release of the weapons needed for the deal unless he was shown the message traffic.

The National Security Agency intercepts mountains of international communications, from telexes to radio messages to telephone conversations.

One official said that some of the intercepts that dealt with conversations about Iran involved Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired Pentagon official who has been identified as a key player in both the Iran arms dealings and the private network to aid the guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Another set of conversations that was probably intercepted by the National Security Agency in-

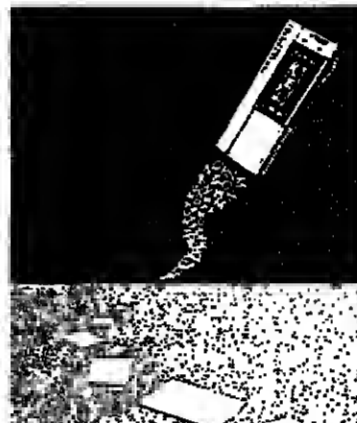
volved Colonel North. He is the White House aide who was dismissed, according to Mr. Meese, for diverting money from the Iran arms dealings to the Nicaraguan rebels.

According to telephone records disclosed in El Salvador, Colonel North and General Secord received phone calls from a house in San Salvador used by the employees of an operation that resupplied the Nicaraguan rebels.

Messages intercepted by the National Security Agency are normally handled only by officials with high-level clearances. At the National Security Council, for instance, such data would go to the office of the president's national security adviser, who was then Admiral Poindexter.

Mr. Meese said Tuesday that Admiral Poindexter, who resigned his post, had only limited knowledge of the operation.

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OPINION

Get Rid of the Lawbreakers, Not the 'Contra' Aid Policy

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — What started as a mistake and grew into a fiasco has now become a scandal. Bad enough that the arms-for-hostage idea became a series of secret and futile arms shipments to Iran that undermined anti-terrorism policy, Gulf neutrality and Ronald Reagan's credibility. It now turns out, sensationally, that it was a conduit for illegal funding to the Nicaraguan "contras" too.

We are about to descend into Northgate, months of endless questions about every detail of the funding operation run, apparently, by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North at the National Security Council. Northgate, beginning last Tuesday noon, marks the real end of the first Reagan administration (proponents of the six-year presidency have gotten their wish) and the beginning of

The United States may tolerate a Soviet satellite in Central America now.

the second. In the split second between them, a prefatory note on the distinction between persons and policy. It is difficult to separate the two. That is why when a policy fails, its architects must go too. That is why it was so important for John Poindexter to resign, albeit two weeks late. Iran policy failed, and the people go with it. On Nicaragua, the opposite may very well happen: The people failed — disastrously, illegally, perhaps feloniously — and they may take the policy with them. Judging individuals is important and no doubt will be the focus of the coming months of hearings. One reporter already asked Attorney General Ed Meese during his White House news conference whether a grand jury — presumably to inquire into sending Lieutenant Colonel North to jail — had been convened. But just as the national interest was subordinated to individuals in the swap of arms for hostages, national interest may be subordinated to individuals in the hunt for the arms-swap malefactors. History hardly remembers the names of Donald Segretti and Charles Colson, nor cares about the fate of F.L.R. Haldebrand and John Ehrlichman. It does remember, and records in the successive national defeats America suffered after Watergate, the consequences of the fall of an administration. It is quite likely that an immediate casualty of the North affair will be the cutting off of the contras. If such a policy follows from a national debate on the merits of armed resistance to the Sandinists, that is one thing. If it follows from anger at the deception of a particu-

lar administration — or of a rogue element within it — and a desire to punish the president for his men's circumvention of congressional will, that is another thing — and a historic mistake. It may happen. Less than three hours after Ed Meese's announcement of the secret funding channel to the contras, Senator David Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, said "it's going to be a cold day in Washington, D.C., before any more money goes into Nicaragua." Should the United States really decide whether to abide a Soviet satellite on the American mainland on the basis of whether Oliver North acted illegally? Everyone knew that the contras were living off something during the two years that Congress had cut them off. Most presumed that they were getting help from friendly third countries with an anti-Communist interest and many debts owed to the United States. Countries like Israel, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan. That would have been no big deal. It is a big deal that the money came from profits from the Iran arms-for-hostages swap. It shows a deep disrespect for the law by the Americans involved. It shows an abject and unhealthy willingness to please American representatives on the part of the Israelis involved. It shows all involved to have been too clever by half. But it does not in any way alter the fundamental strategic situation in Central America. It does not alter the answer to the question: Ought the United States support a resistance whose aim is to turn Nicaragua from a Soviet satellite into a country friendly to the United States? A leading anti-Sandinist intellectual who has closely watched American reaction to Nicaragua since the revolution was said to me plaintively two years ago that he feared losing his only chance to regain his country because of domestic politics of the United States. To punish Mr. Reagan, Congress will sacrifice Nicaragua, he said. He may have been right, though premature. My concern, however, is less for him than for us. The loss of Nicaragua would be the most severe geopolitical defeat — aside from the military defeat in Vietnam — of the United States since the integration of Cuba into the Soviet bloc. Destroy the resistance to punish Mr. Reagan, Senator Durenberger, and you will have forfeited a vital and enduring American interest — a Central America free of Soviet control — for sweet revenge alone. It does not matter if the next six months reveal that the contras' political leaders or even Don Regan knew of any illegality. Get rid of whomever you must. Send lawbreakers to jail. But don't punish the country too. Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Double Standards in West

The second Iranian fiasco should be of concern to Americans and all people of the free world. The episode demonstrates that human rights, equality and fair play are merely words used by politicians in Western democracies for election and promotion purposes. Is the liberty of five U.S. hostages valued so highly as to be exchanged for the lives of hundreds of thousands of Iranian and Iraqi nationals who have died and are dying with arms supplied by Israel, the United States and other major powers? How can the United States be accepted as the leader of the free world with such double standards? The United States, with its present political structure spread between the White House, the CIA, two houses of Congress and two parties, all competing with one another, cannot conduct a coordinated, efficient foreign policy. No country uses this weakness to its advantage better than Israel. Supposedly an independent state, Israel uses the international and American Jewish organizations' financial and political power and press to design and manipulate U.S. policy in the Middle East. Israel's policy of chicanery in the Gulf area serves it well in the short term, while the Iranians and Arabs destroy each other. The free world expects principled American leadership. The United States and other Western powers should coordinate their policies to promote peace in the Middle East, not throw fuel on the

fire by selling arms to all parties for their own selfish, short-term interests. P.A. PARVIZ, London.

In your coverage of Ronald Reagan's unbecoming manner of dealing with the so-called moderates in Iran, and the ensuing political crisis he has brought about, you seem to be indifferent to the plight of the Iranian people as a result of the war, as if what is happening to Iran did not matter at all.

While the West is worried about its hostages and supplying Iran with "defensive" weapons, the once-rich territory and its people are the real victims of the senseless policies pursued by the West and by Israel. It is not war casualties alone, but sheer starvation that is looming ahead. The West will pay for its crimes. The Russians are coming, unfortunately. FARIBORZ ATAMANESH, Paris.

What Happened to Rambo?

The news about secret negotiations since 1985 between the White House and Iran sheds a new light on the Rambo-style crusade of President Reagan against terrorism. The truth is that America had caved in and may have been trading arms for hostages all along. The Tripoli bombing, therefore, was just a means to boost some politician's image and certainly justifies France's decision to ban the use of its airspace.

The hysterical anti-French behavior that followed, both by U.S. officials and by the American public, was a disgrace. Just because France happens not to be a "yes-man" like certain European countries does not justify this attitude. ANDRE SAPRIEL, Cannes, France.

The Californian Insult

California's Proposition 67, which makes English the "official language" there, is exactly what it was intended to be: an insult that will serve no practical purpose. Such a slap in the face will only contribute to more stubbornness toward a society that shows so much zeal in intimidating minority groups. This will slow assimilation even more. SHAWN BRYAN, Vienna.

On Armenians in Turkey

I was amazed to read the opinion column "Turkey, Fears Involvement in Other People's Wars" (Sept. 18) by John K. Cooley. Mr. Cooley succeeds in dealing with relations between Turkey and Armenian, Kurdish and Greek minorities without mentioning that this state killed 1.5 million Armenians (out of 2 million) in 1915, and hundreds of thousands of Greeks and Kurds, while occupying their land. ALAIN LEBRUN, Sevres, France.

In Honoring Good Writers, Competition Is Not the Point

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of last week's American Book Awards ceremony — a happy event, about which more later — a few words must be said about prizes and the competition among writers that they ostensibly promote. This competition was the reason given by Peter Taylor for his 11th-hour withdrawal from consideration for the 1986 fiction award, so the subject was much in the air as writers, publishers and hangers-on gathered at

130 submitted for the award, and the five on the nonfiction list from about 170. To make the short list, therefore, is in and of itself a not inconsiderable distinction: as chairman of the nonfiction jury, I can testify that many books of genuine merit fell by the wayside.

There is an element of competition in this selection, as well as a stronger element of human fallibility, but no one connected with the award had it in mind that in choosing "winners" there would also be "losers." Because of Mr. Taylor, I felt it necessary before announcing the nonfiction prize to say that each of the books on our short list was a work of distinction: Only one can receive the prize, but all are honored. As it turned out, the jurors' choice was "Arctic Dreams," by Barry Lopez. It is hard to imagine that there could have been a happier one — not merely because of the distinction of the book itself, but because of the response of its author. Mr. Lopez had crossed the continent for the ceremonies — he lives in a small town in Oregon — with no assurance that he would win the prize. Before the ceremonies, in a pleasant but extremely awkward conversation with a couple of judges, he talked with sincerity about the "community" of writers, and left no doubt that it was recognition enough merely to be honored as a member of that community.

MEANWHILE

the Waldorf-Astoria for the awards presentation. But nobody managed to make a persuasive case that such competition actually exists — except, perhaps, in the minds of the writers themselves. The American Book Awards, like the PEN Faulkner Award, the National Book Critics Circle Awards and others, are given in a two-step process. The first is the announcement of a short list of finalists, and the second is the declaration of the winners: in the American Book Awards, there is about a month between the two, the hope being that publicity about the short list will bring recognition to all the nominees and encourage people to read their books. The authors of these books are brought to New York by their publishers for the ceremonies, and are present when the final decision is made public. That is the way it worked this year, with the notable exception of Mr. Taylor's withdrawal from the short list and his refusal to be present at the ceremonies. Apart from the merits of his claim that "artists and their work cannot be a matter of competition," the timing and manner of Mr. Taylor's withdrawal did him little credit. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman, one of the few surviving examples of that breed, but it was most ungentlemanly of him to delay his protest against the ABA until he had been informed that his novel, "A Summons to Memphis," had not won the prize. Hurt feelings are understandable: beyond that, Mr. Taylor's book is, in my judgment, the most accomplished of the three on the short list and the award should, by rights, have been his. But there are times when it is best to keep one's feelings to one's self. This was such a time: not because Mr. Taylor's withdrawal diminished the prize that E.L. Doctorow won for "World's Fair," but because it was an inappropriate response to disappointing news. What Mr. Taylor and the other writers who complain about competition seem not to understand is that a list of nominees is not intended to pit writers against one another but to honor those chosen for it. The three books picked for the fiction list were selected from about

It was a theme he struck again, about an hour later, after coming to the dais to accept his prize. The announcement of his selection clearly had stunned him, and he was on the edge of tears as he began to speak; indeed, he was so flustered that he forgot the remarks he had prepared in advance, and spoke extemporaneously. But what he said — about the common interests of writers, and his own "concern with the fate of the country I live in and the dignity and morality of the people I live with" — was so heartfelt that his words were all the more eloquent for being unrehearsed. Listening to Mr. Lopez, it was impossible not to feel that, whether by diligence or by luck, we five judges had done well: We had honored a good book by an author who turned out to be, upon inspection, a good man. So far as an award is concerned, need it be said, it is the book that matters, not the author; but to watch Mr. Lopez wrestling with the joy, humility and wonder that the prize stirred in him was a rare and memorable pleasure. Henceforth any time someone says that awards are "vulgar and cheap," or that they force writers to "recrystallize" or that they force writers to "recrystallize" I shall think of Barry Lopez, who reminded us that in honoring him and his book, we honor all writers and all books. That is what awards are, or should be, for. The Washington Post.

Advertisement for British Airways featuring a steward holding a tray with a cup and saucer. The text reads: 'STARRING THE BRITISH AIRWAYS STEWARD PLUS FULL SUPPORTING CAST OF THOUSANDS'. Large stylized text says 'WE SERVE'. Below the image, it says: 'LIKE EVERYONE AT BRITISH AIRWAYS, HE'S BEEN THROUGH A TRAINING PROGRAMME CALLED PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST NOW HE REALLY KNOWS... THE TRUE MEANING OF SUPERCARE SEE HIM IN 3-D REAL LIFE ON ANY BRITISH AIRWAYS FLIGHT NO WONDER MORE INTERNATIONAL PASSENGERS CHOOSE TO FLY WITH US THAN WITH ANY OTHER AIRLINE BRITISH AIRWAYS The world's favourite airline.'

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE IRAN DEAL: Jubilation in Tehran, explanations in Jerusalem

Iranians View Furor in Washington As Diplomatic Coup, Analysts Say

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Iran's leaders are treating the U.S. foreign policy uproar as a major diplomatic and propaganda victory...

sent from Iran, while Khomeini and others consider this the biggest victory in the history of their Islamic revolution.
Instead of dividing the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the furor over secret American arms sales to Iran has provided the Iranian leaders with a new issue to unite their nation against the United States.



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, in the Knesset, as he defended weapons sales to Iran.

ISRAEL: Sales Were Reportedly Initiated Under Peres

(Continued from Page 1)
to Iran for between \$10 million and \$30 million more.
Israel acknowledged Wednesday it had acted as an intermediary at Mr. Reagan's request but continued to maintain it had a general policy of not selling arms to Iran.

Mr. Peres was responding to six motions of no confidence in the government over its arms transfers to Iran. The motions were easily defeated by the governing coalition.
Mr. Peres went out of his way to praise President Reagan, as part of an effort to coordinate the Israeli version as much as possible with the White House version.

when there are six who are kidnapped, he does not rest for a moment.
The prime minister had to fend off challenges from the leftist opposition, which accused the government of getting embroiled in another scandal.

Leader of 'Contras' Denies Getting Money in Iran Deal

Peres Defends Action
Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:
Mr. Peres said that everything Israel did was at the behest of the United States and that Israel did not know that some of the money paid by Iran was going to Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a leader of the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista government, has suggested that the secret operation that flew supplies to his troops in Nicaragua may have been financed by profits from clandestine U.S. arms shipments to Iran.

rely received any of the money from the sale of arms to Iran.
New evidence also emerged Wednesday suggesting that Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general, was a top Pentagon official for the Middle East, had played a key role in guiding the secret operation to supply the contras.

Mr. Peres said that everything Israel did was at the behest of the United States and that Israel did not know that some of the money paid by Iran was going to Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

But Mr. Calero said "we don't know how much" the resupply operations "cost or who organized or paid for them."

Two participants in the resupply operation, who asked not to be identified, said Wednesday that Robert C. Dutton, a retired Air Force colonel who now is an official with a suburban Virginia company partly owned by Mr. Secord, was a central figure in overseeing the mission.

"It was not an Israeli operation," Mr. Peres said in the Knesset, or parliament, on Wednesday. "It was an American affair. Israel was asked to help and did so."

His comment was one of several indications Wednesday that \$10 million to \$30 million in profits from the arms shipments to Iran may have been used to finance the extensive air operation that supplied the forces of the rebels, rather than providing direct financial aid.

Members of the resupply network were told that "foreign money" was involved, but they did not know the source of the funds, one of the former participants said.

"We have no part in the contra issue and we have not received any financial or other gains," he added. "Our intention was in all seriousness and innocence to help a state."

"We, arms dealers," he said. "We did not make a penny. What kind of dealers are we?"

Mr. Calero said that the rebels, known as "contras," had not directly received any of the money from the sale of arms to Iran.

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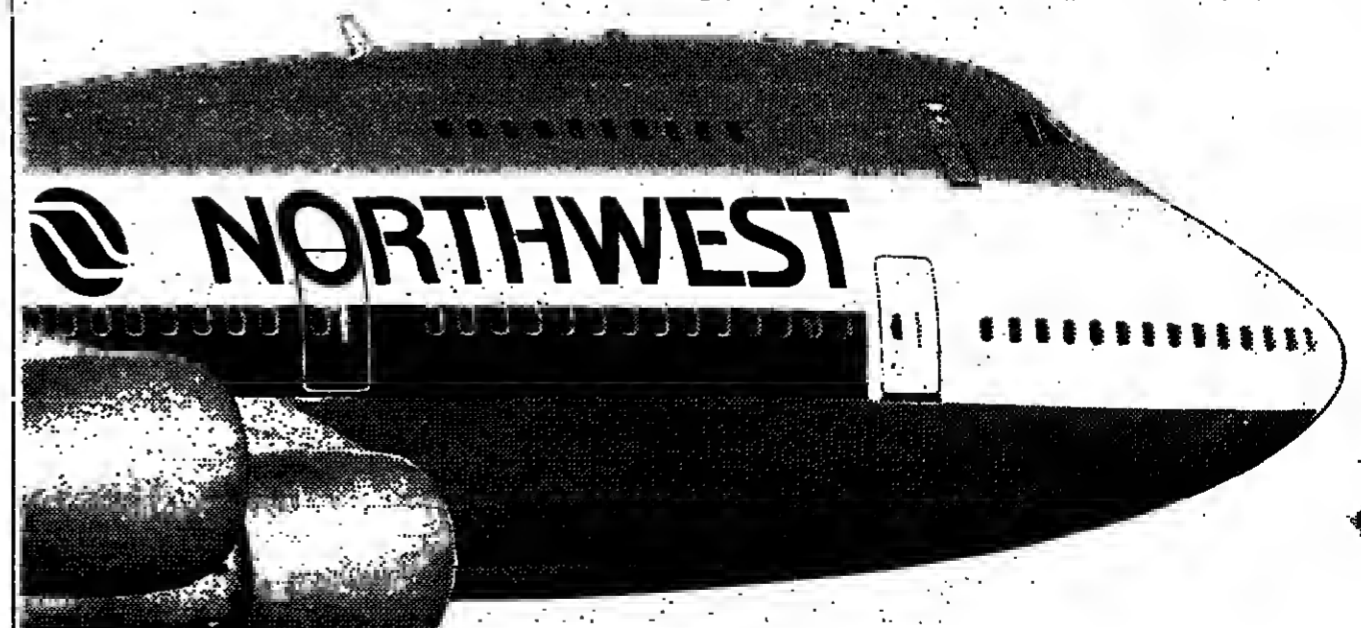
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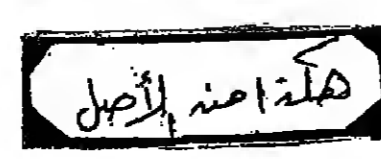
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Official Gives Opus Dei
A Good Word in Italy

ROME — Opus Dei, a Roman Catholic organization, is not a secret society but a legal and legitimate religious association, Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro told the Italian Parliament this week in response to questions from deputies.

Press reports had compared the organization to P-2, a secret Masonic lodge allegedly involved in several scandals, including a plot to overthrow the Italian government.

Opus Dei means "God's work" in Latin. The group was founded in Spain in 1928 with the avowed aim of promoting traditional Christian values. The mainly lay organization, with 73,000 members in 87 countries, has been criticized for its secretive nature. Progressive Catholics have often questioned its influential role in Spain under General Francisco Franco.

In 1982, Pope John Paul II assigned the organization to a "personal prelature," making it rough-

ly equivalent to a major religious order.

"Opus Dei," the Italian interior minister said, "is part of the constitutional structure of the church. It is an ecclesiastical institution, whose rules conform to canon law."

Moscow Party Leader
Dispels Subway Myth

MOSCOW — The Moscow subway system, or metro as it is called here, suffers from overcrowding and lack of maintenance, according to Boris N. Yeltsin, head of the city's Communist Party. As the Moscow party chief he is, in effect, the man who runs the city.

"The legend about the reliability of the Moscow metro remains, unfortunately, only in masonry," he said at a conference of the subway's trade unions last week.

Mr. Yeltsin said he had been riding the subway and inspecting repair stations. He criticized frequent breakdowns, delays and ac-

cidents on what he said was a system long hailed as "a symbol of comfort, cleanliness and order."

The subway, with its heavily subsidized 5-kopeck (3-cent) fare, is straining to keep up with the increasing number of passengers in this city of nine million people. In 1985, more than seven million passengers a day used its network of about 125 miles (200 kilometers) of tracks and 126 stations.

Around Europe

PARIS — A proposal to indicate France's compulsory speed limits on the speedometers of cars found approval in *Péage*, a monthly automobile magazine. It reported that in an opinion poll, 38 percent of the French drivers questioned admitted not knowing that the maximum allowed speed on the superhighway system was 80 miles per hour.

BRUSSELS — Environment ministers of the 12 European Community countries agreed this

week to reduce the number of laboratory experiments on live animals by about a third and to avoid unnecessary pain and suffering. The EC legislation establishes a licensing system for laboratories using vivisection and bans the use of endangered species. According to EC Commission estimates, about 30 million animals a year are used in experiments in EC countries.

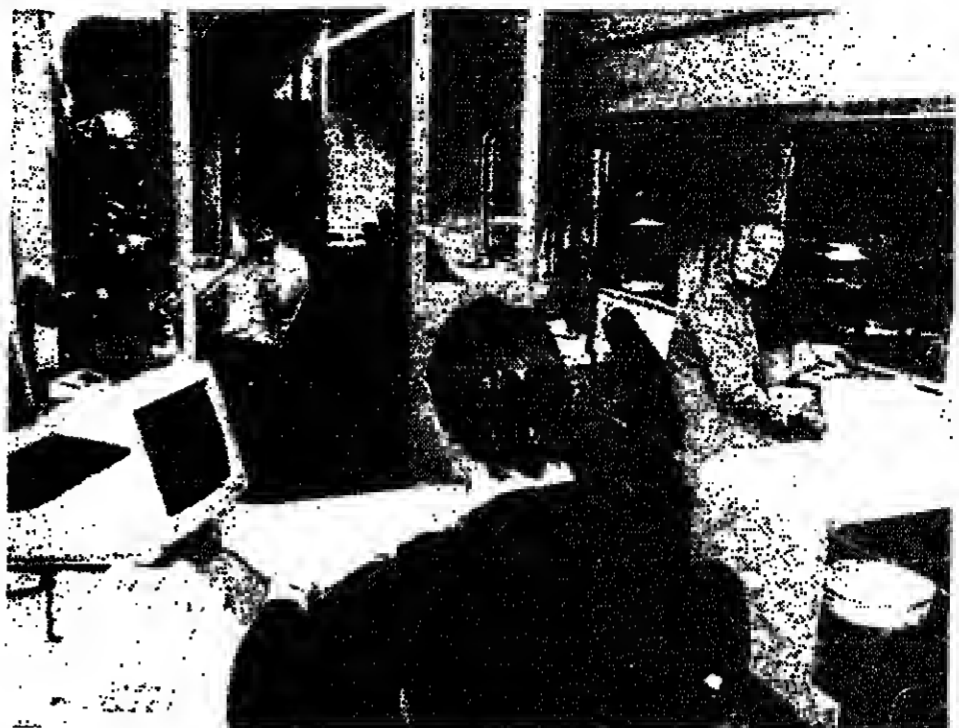
STOCKHOLM — Swedish Radio has begun broadcasting two-minute news bulletins every hour throughout the night following criticism of its coverage of the murder in February of Prime Minister Olof Palme. No reports were on duty that night and foreign media reported the assassination hours before Swedish reports were broadcast. A study by researchers at Lund University showed that radio listeners in Britain learned of the Palme murder about an hour after it happened and about four hours before the news was broadcast in Sweden.

ATHENS — Greece and the Soviet Union have overcome a major obstacle to construction of a Greek-Soviet bauxite-process-

ing plant less than seven miles from the ancient monuments at Delphi. The project was threatened when Bulgaria withdrew its pledge to buy 220,000 tons a year of the plant's 600,000-ton output of alumina. Now Moscow has agreed to purchase the entire production for the next 10 years. In return, Greece will buy oil, natural gas and machinery from the Soviet Union. Environmentalists oppose the project because of its potentially harmful effects on the ancient monuments, as well as on tourism. The \$730-million plant is to open in 1990.

HAMBURG — Europe's songbirds are threatened with extinction because of growing environmental pollution, according to a bird-watching organization here. A 10-year study showed that of 37 species under observation, only 11 were not in danger. Among the most endangered are the goldfinch and the wren, while those that appear to be faring well include the robin and the nightingale. The study indicated that the threat is especially alarming in Scandinavia, East Germany, Poland and Britain.

—SYTSKE LOOLJEN



WORKING ON THE RAILROAD — Before their train leaves the station in central Stockholm for their headquarters in Vasteras, 150 miles away, some employees of the ASEA heavy engineering company begin work in a custom-made railcar. The car has 20 work stations, computers, a conference room and a bar. The round-trip takes three hours.

The BMW 5 Series



Living further out might not be so bad after all.

That's it. Work's over for the day. Stress has been filed away in the bottom drawer. You can take off your jacket, loosen your tie, and look forward to going home. A 10 kilometre journey, a mere stone's throw.

You get behind the wheel of your 520i and start up. As soon as you hear the deep-throated murmur under the bonnet, the thought strikes you. Why not

make a little detour? Just a quick 20 kilometres through the soothing calm of the countryside. Every time your foot touches the accelerator, you can feel the silent power of the 129 horsepower, 6-cylinder engine. Pure pleasure.

Even the intrusive clamouring of the country road's cobbled surface is effortlessly swallowed up by the suspension. Before you, a tempting stretch of

motorway and the unique, driver-minded BMW cockpit. No problems. Just clear information.

And while you're relaxing in your comfortable seat, you're totally aware of the classic 5 Series lines outside. You then turn into the exit road.

The detour was once again too short, and you've left that special timeless feeling behind you, back on the road.

You promise that next time you're going to call it a day a bit earlier. At the office, that is.

Perhaps you too should take that trip down to your nearest BMW dealer

and find out just how much fun you can have with the 520i.



**The ultimate
driving
machine**

Pretoria Frees 3 in Trial Of 22 Blacks for Treason

The Associated Press
DELMAS, South Africa — A judge acquitted on Thursday 3 of 22 black South African political leaders facing treason and murder charges in one of the country's longest running political trials.

But the judge, Kees van Dijkhorst of the Transvaal Supreme Court, said that the other 19 defendants, must answer the charges of treason, subversion and murder.

The defendants released on Thursday are Mubapi Lazarus More, 26, Simon Vilikazi, 30, and Mkhambi Amos Malindi, 21. De-

fense lawyers had applied for acquittal of all 22 defendants, saying there was insufficient evidence for conviction.

The government alleges the defendants conspired to incite violence aimed at overthrowing of the white minority government.

The 22 men have been in jail for two years and the trial for the 19 remaining defendants is expected to last another year.

Most of the defendants are local or national leaders of the United Democratic Front, the main multiracial organization inside the country fighting apartheid.

The state claims the front and its affiliates incited blacks in the region to riot and attack members of the government-backed local council on Sept. 3, 1984. Some black councilors were killed by mobs.

After the verdict, the accused raised their fists and joined friends and supporters, including several white women from the Black Sash anti-apartheid group, in singing "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika" (God Bless Africa), an anthem used in some black African nations.

A defense lawyer, George Bizos, said the judge granted bail of 15,000 rand (\$7,000) to six of the remaining defendants. But they must report to police twice a day and are banned from leaving the country or visiting their homes in the Vaal region south of Johannesburg.

Red Cross Gets Ban Reversed

The Associated Press
PRETORIA — The government reversed itself Wednesday and said the International Red Cross could continue operating in South Africa.

The expulsion was ordered after Pretoria's delegates were removed from a Red Cross conference last month in Geneva.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Alexandre Hay, president of the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross, had dissociated himself from the move.



Helen Joseph, an anti-apartheid activist, with Lazarus More, left, and Mkhambi Amos Malindi, who were freed.

Many foreign diplomats and dignitaries have attended the trial in Delmas, about 55 miles (90 kilometers) east of Johannesburg.

Also on Thursday, an anti-apartheid group said that black youths were now the primary target of security forces and estimated that 8,000 children had been detained in the past six months.

"We are seeing a government which has declared war on its children," said Max Coleman, an official of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. "I can't think of anything in history that parallels it."

The group released a report titled "A Memorandum on Children

Under Repression." It alleges that the government, in "an unprecedented display of ruthlessness," has embarked on a campaign of oppression, detentions and violence to combat militant black youths.

In other developments:

- Edward J. Perkins, the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, and Ronald MacLean, the new Canadian ambassador, presented their credentials to President Pieter W. Botha in Pretoria.
- Prince James Mahlangu, a tribal chief's son, was elected as the chief minister of the KwaNdebele black homeland north of Pretoria.

Angolan Leader Weighs 'Hot Pursuit' of Rebels, Backed by U.S., in Zaire

By James Brooke
New York Times Service
LUANDA, Angola — Angolan troops may pursue U.S.-backed rebels into Zaire if large numbers start using that country as a sanctuary, Angola's president has said.

"Zairian territory is used by the UNITA bandits," President José Eduardo dos Santos said in an interview Wednesday, referring to guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known by its initials in Portuguese as UNITA.

"Hot pursuit will depend on the extent of use of Zairian territory to attack Angola," he said.

Led by Jonas Savimbi, the guerrilla group has long been active in Angola's south, near South-West Africa, or Namibia, the territory administered by UNITA's major supplier, South Africa. But last year, the United States started sending the guerrillas an estimated \$15 million worth of supplies.

The supply route is not known, but delivery has coincided with an upsurge of fighting near Angola's northern border with Zaire, a nation that has close military ties with the United States.

Mr. dos Santos denounced aid to the guerrillas as "aid to terrorism" and warned that his country would

not be affected if Chevron, the American oil company that is the major petroleum producer in the country, bowed to pressure from American conservatives and sold its Angolan concession.

"Oil is oil," said Mr. dos Santos, who once studied petroleum engineering in the Soviet Union. "If Chevron goes, another partner will come to work with the Angolan state."

Oil pumped by Chevron's Cabinda Gulf subsidiary provides Angola's Marxist government with 60 percent of its foreign exchange.

War and oil, the two recurring themes of the interview, are the problems bedeviling this former Portuguese colony as it marks 11 years of independence this month.

The worldwide drop in oil prices has cut Angola's annual oil revenues from \$2 billion last year to an estimated \$900 million for this year.

The war has spread to new areas, without any end apparently in sight. Mr. Savimbi's rebels have been able to strangle economic activity in much of the countryside, but do not appear capable of taking or holding any cities.

Caught in this test of wills between Mr. dos Santos and his Soviet bloc patrons and Mr. Savimbi and his American and South Afri-



José Eduardo dos Santos

In Australia, Pope Defends Rights, Role Of Women

Reuters
MELBOURNE — Pope John Paul II called on Thursday for the protection of women's rights at work, saying that women should not be forced to compromise their dignity or family role to defend their status.

In his second major statement on social and labor problems in two days, the pope said women "should be able to exercise their gifts and abilities in various forms of employment, but at the same time due respect must be given to their obligations and aspirations."

He was speaking at a retraining center for unemployed young people in Hobart, the capital of the island of Tasmania.

"Work should be so structured that women do not have to bargain for their advancement at the expense of their own dignity or at the expense of their vital role inside the family," the pope said.

At a Mass in Sydney on Wednesday, John Paul said that modern materialism and prosperity had closed people's minds to God.

In Hobart, John Paul said that mothers must be free from psychological and other forms of discrimination "especially by comparison with women without family obligations."

Apparently calling for women to be compensated for giving up work to care for their children, he added: "Mothers must not be financially penalized by the very society which they serve in a most exalted and necessary way."

The pontiff said the role of the modern mother in society had to be revalued because great commitment, time and love were necessary to ensure that children grew into mature, secure and responsible adults.

In addition to women, John Paul said, immigrants and the disabled also had to have equal rights at work.

"Those who have work may forget those who do not," he said.

He said the creation of jobs was a difficult and complex task, which often required more than local or national effort.

"It requires a reordering and adjustment of economic structures and priorities on a global level," he said.

After celebrating Mass on Thursday at a riverside race course near Hobart, the pope flew to Melbourne, the fifth stop on his week-long Australian tour.

In Melbourne, he paid a brief visit to the Anglican cathedral of St. Paul, where he lit a "unity candle" and dedicated a chapel to Christian unity.

Later, at an outdoor ecumenical service attended by 120,000 people, John Paul said that it was essential for Christians to overcome their differences and find unity.

"Lufthansa is not only famous for the maintenance of its planes."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



2 Americans Killed in Liberia

Reuters
MONROVIA, Liberia — A Baptist missionary from the United States, Mrs. George Senter, 46, and her daughter Rachel, 10, were stabbed to death Wednesday in Yopeka, northern Liberia, during a robbery of their home.

DOONESBURY

IF WE PULL THIS OFF TODAY, SIR, WE CAN GO CELEBRATE. THANKS-GIVING.

THANKS-GIVING? WHAT THE HELL ARE I GOT TO BE THANKS-FUL FOR?

A LOT MORE THAN MANY PEOPLE, SIR, AND IT'S TIME YOU GAVE THAT SOME THOUGHT, TOO!

BEFORE I MOVE THIS STOVE OUT, I WANT YOU TO TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO THINK ABOUT ALL THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TO GO HUNGRY TODAY.

PEOPLE WHO, THROUGH NO FAULT OF... I'VE FINISHED.

IT SEEMS TO BE STUCK, SIR. STAND CLEAR!

UNH!

HOO, HEE! HOO, HEE! WHAT THE... PANTS! PANTS!

HEE-YA!

WHOMP!

YOU OKAY, SIR?

YOU'RE DAMN LUCKY I DON'T WANT CHILDREN.

 Lufthansa

WEEKEND

- A Swiss Photographer's File
- Rodin Exhibition in London
- BBC's Fiftieth Birthday

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

STUTTGART

Wilson, Norman and Gluck

■ Jesse Norman and Robert Wilson first collaborated four years ago in "Great Day in the Morning," a Wilson production in which the soprano sang Negro spirituals, and earlier this year Wilson staged Euripides' "Alceste" for the American Repertory Theater. These threads will be picked up in a new production by the Stuttgart Opera of Gluck's "Alceste" (based on Euripides), with Norman in the title role and Wilson staging and designing the sets. Christoph Eschenbach will conduct, and the costumes will be designed by Joachim Hezzog. The premiere is set for Dec. 5; later performances are Dec. 9, 13, 17, 21 and 22.



PARIS

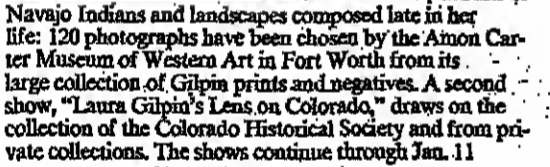
Maywald's Fashion World

■ Work for Paris couture houses by the German-born photographer Willy Maywald, who died last year, is the subject of an exhibition at the Musée de la Mode et du Costume (Palais Galliera) until Jan. 4. During his period as a fashion photographer (1947-64), principally for Dior but also for Heim, Faith, Balmain and others, Maywald not only photographed the clothes — often with Paris as a vivid background — but made portraits of the designers and recorded the lives of the models and the activity behind the scenes at the great fashion houses.

DENVER

A Southwest Chronicle

■ During a career of some 60 years, the photographer Laura Gilpin (1891-1979) roamed the Southwest, chronicling the people and landscape. A selection of her work is being shown in a retrospective entitled "An Enduring Grace: The Photographs of Laura Gilpin," at the Colorado State Museum in Denver. The images range from early Autochrome (color) stills to portraits of Navajo Indians and landscapes composed late in her life: 120 photographs have been chosen by the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth from its large collection of Gilpin prints and negatives. A second show, "Laura Gilpin's Lens on Colorado," draws on the collection of the Colorado Historical Society and from private collections. The shows continue through Jan. 11.



LOS ANGELES

Museum to Open New Building

■ The Museum of Contemporary Art will open its new building Dec. 10 with a roster of names like Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Jasper Johns, Claes Oldenburg and Frank Stella among the 77 artists represented by 400 works in a major survey of post-World War II art. The \$23-million building, sheathed in red sandstone, is the first major design in the United States by the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki. During the inaugural year, more than 230 painters, sculptors, actors, musicians, film and video makers, dancers and poets will be represented in programs in the building, in California Plaza, a commercial, residential and cultural complex in the downtown Bunker Hill area. The main exhibition, "Individuals: A Selected History of Contemporary Art, 1945-1986," will be displayed through Jan. 10.

MILAN

Muti Leads With 'Nabucco'

■ "Nabucco," Verdi's first great success at its premiere at the Teatro alla Scala in 1842, is the opera that Riccardo Muti will conduct to inaugurate his first season as La Scala's music director Dec. 7. The new production will be staged by Roberto De Simone and designed by Mauro Carosi (sets) and Odette Nicoletti (costumes). The title role will be sung by Renato Bruson, with Ghena Dimitrova as Abigaille and Cleopatra Curcio, Bruno Beccaria and Paola Burchuladze in other principal parts. Eight other performances are scheduled through Dec. 30.



ANGERS

New Ballet by Maguy Marin

■ The Compagnie Maguy Marin has spent several weeks at the Centre National de Danse Contemporaine preparing "Eden," a new dance work choreographed and staged by Marin, which will have its first performances Dec. 12, 13 and 14 at the Théâtre Municipal. It will later be seen at the company's own home, the Maison des Arts in the Paris suburb of Créteil, which is co-produced along with the CNDC and cultural centers in Annecy and Clermont-Ferrand.

ZURICH

Miró Retrospective

■ A retrospective of the work of Joan Miró, said to be the first since the death of the Catalan artist in 1983, has been organized by the Zurich Kunsthau and the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle. It includes a hundred paintings, concentrating on the Surrealist period, the dramatic works of the 1930s and his postwar development. There are also drawings, sculpture and pottery from all periods of his career. The exhibition is in Zurich to Feb. 1, 1987, in Düsseldorf from Feb. 14 to April 20, and at the Guggenheim Museum in New York from May 15 to Aug. 23.

Orsay: A Museum Triumph



by Michael Gibson

PARIS — The Musée d'Orsay, which President François Mitterrand will inaugurate on Monday, and which will open to the public Dec. 9 after a week of ceremonies, is a musological triumph for a number of reasons. Devoted to the second half of the 19th century and the first 14 years of the 20th, it is lodged on the bank of the Seine opposite the Louvre, beneath the great vaulting shell of a former railway station designed by Victor Laloux and completed in 1900. The imposing volume of the glass and steel building has been preserved, as have the refurbished ceiling, graced with monumental poses, and the colossal, ornate clock-face that aptly embodies the industrial age's obsession with punctuality.

Indeed, the space left vacant in the nave is so great that one may at first wonder where they have managed to present a major portion of the 2,300 paintings, 250 pastels, 1,500 sculptures and 1,100 art objects that are included in the museum's collections. No need to worry, though, there is more than enough exhibition space in the "building-within-a-building" designed by the architect Gae Aulenti. Visitors may even be surprised by the labyrinthine quality of some of the passages they are required to negotiate.

Most satisfying is that this tremendous selection of works, so diverse in style and intent, is displayed with such showmanship and skill that even the uninitiated visitor should have no trouble following the intricate counterpoint of conflicting movements that marked that complex age.

Entering the museum by the doors of the former hotel, the visitor passes through some austere iron gates and gets a first glimpse of the central nave from the top of a broad flight of stairs. Aulenti was misled when some critics declared that her design looked like a comic book version of the Valley of the Kings. The comparison may be uncharitable, but it is at least a convenient way of conjuring up a vision of the sloping central aisle, studded with bits of mainly corny stannary (the 19th century's sculpture, with a few exceptions, was hardly on a par with its painting), and leading up to the hall's twin towers, which are intended, in due course, to present a section on architecture and design.

The aisle is flanked by some portentously complicated walls which are, in fact, the most "Egyptian" part of the central complex. They enclose what might be termed a series of lateral chapels in which works from 1848-70 are displayed.

Many critics by anticipation had expressed misgivings about the museum's declared intention of presenting, under a single roof, the works of Manet and the Impressionists on the one hand, and those of the academic painters (known in France as "les Pompiers"), the Symbolists and other movements whose art-historical legitimacy is not as well established on the other. Wouldn't this confuse the public? And did this not imply that aesthetic quality was no longer the sole criterion of choice?

The dilemma was real enough. The Orsay museum had been conceived to present an overall view of the 19th century. It had fallen heir to a lot of stuff, some good, some fair, some terrible, that could not just be suppressed because it did not happen to suit present-day taste. How then should these works be presented so as to respect both the criteria of historical accuracy and those of aesthetic quality?

The answer is satisfyingly subtle, thanks to the chief curator, Michel Laclotte, who recently handed the finished product over to his successor, Françoise Cachin. Laclotte's solution consists of breaking up the presentation into 30 sections, ranging in scale from the Babylonian to the theatrical and the intimate, then in hanging the paintings in a way that suggests a different approach to the works themselves. Some of the high-ceilinged halls have Naturalist or Symbolist canvases hanging one above the other, while the impres-

sionists are shown in intimate surroundings, and most of the Impressionists are on a separate level from the rest of the collection.

The central aisle of the main hall embodies the great split in 19th-century French society between Right and Left and, in aesthetic terms, between sober, dreary or ironical Realism on the one hand, and elevated, frank or vapid Idealism (or reverie) on the other.

The issues are apparent as soon as one gets a glimpse of the first rooms. On the left (appropriately enough) we have Daumier — his mordant cartoons, his magnificent paintings, his dazzling caricatures of political opportunists (the unforgettable "Rapin") and of members of what he called "the legislative belly." On the right, we have Ingres' preposterous "Virgin with the Host," which embodies both the artist's impeccable craft and the chief defects inherent in religious art of the period.

The main level continues, on the left, with Théodore Rousseau, Millet, Corot, Courbet, Manet, Fantin-Latour and the early Impressionists. Behind them we have such Realists as Meissonier, Orientalists like Guillaumet, and less easily classified artists such as Adolphe Monticelli. There is a large hall devoted to the monumental works of Courbet that have been brought over from the Louvre while, not far from there, Whistler's "Mother" has also found a home.

On the right are presented Romantics such as Delacroix, Paul Huet, Chassériau and his disciples Gustave Moreau and Puvis de Chavannes, but also an early Degas ("Semiramis Building Babylon") and several academic heavies such as Cabanel and Thomas Couture, represented by his Cecil B. de Miliian "Decadence of Rome," clearly modeled on Veronese's "Last Supper" in the Louvre.

Behind this row of rooms, and on a slightly higher level, are rooms devoted to works by lesser painters (Taubey's "Temptation of Saint Anthony" for instance) or to the decorative arts.

The far end of the nave is occupied by sculptures by Carpeaux ("La Danse" among them) and by a section devoted to the Paris Opéra building, a climax of Baroque Eclecticism. The display includes a large-scale model of the Opéra district encased in the floor and covered with large slabs of glass over which the visitor can walk.

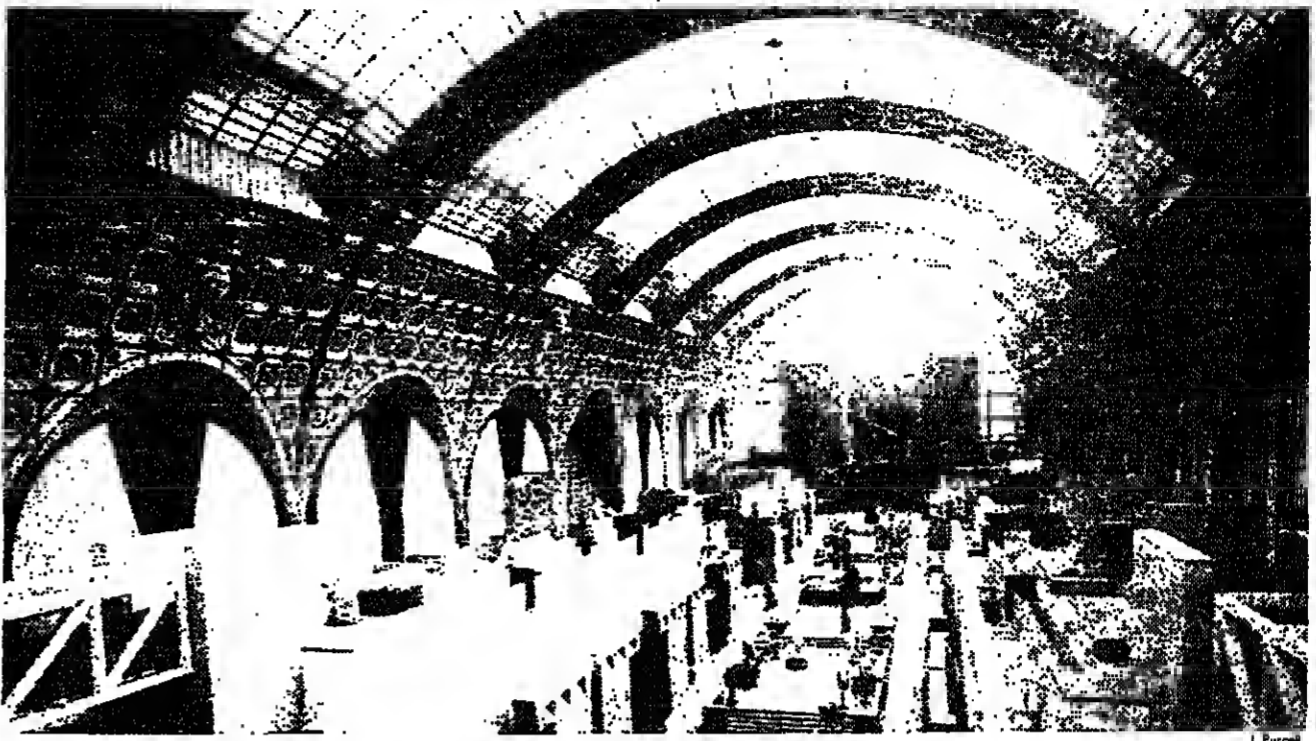
THE upper level, which can be reached by escalator, includes all the familiar Impressionist works from the Jeu de Paume and from various donations, and in the prolongation of this first conscious embodiment of an avant-garde, the artists and movements who worked under the Impressionists' influence: Gauguin, van Gogh, Lautrec and a number of the Nabis.

More escalators lead to the intermediate level, to some of the more ornate reception halls of the former railway station. Here we come across further academic items, such as Fernand Cormon's huge "Children of Cain" or Edouard Detaille's "Le rêve," but also an effective dramatic work by André Devambez ("La Charge") showing troops dispersing a crowd of demonstrators on a broad boulevard.

The room devoted to Symbolist art includes more works by Puvis de Chavannes and Gustave Moreau, as well as items by Böcklin, Burne-Jones, Henri Martin and Lévy-Dhurmer, and a dazzling and out at all symbolic Winslow Homer, "Summer Night," depicting two women waltzing together in the moonlight.

Art Nouveau and Art Deco rooms follow, one of them containing an implausible and now highly prized bookcase by Rupert Carabin, crawling with bizarre figures and nude women carved in wood.

Other sections are devoted to architecture, the press, photography and temporary "dossier" exhibitions. The museum's vocation is clearly to urge a critical reappraisal of neglected artists of the 19th century, but also to give a broader view of the period than heretofore.



The huge nave of the new Musée d'Orsay, and left, an exterior view.



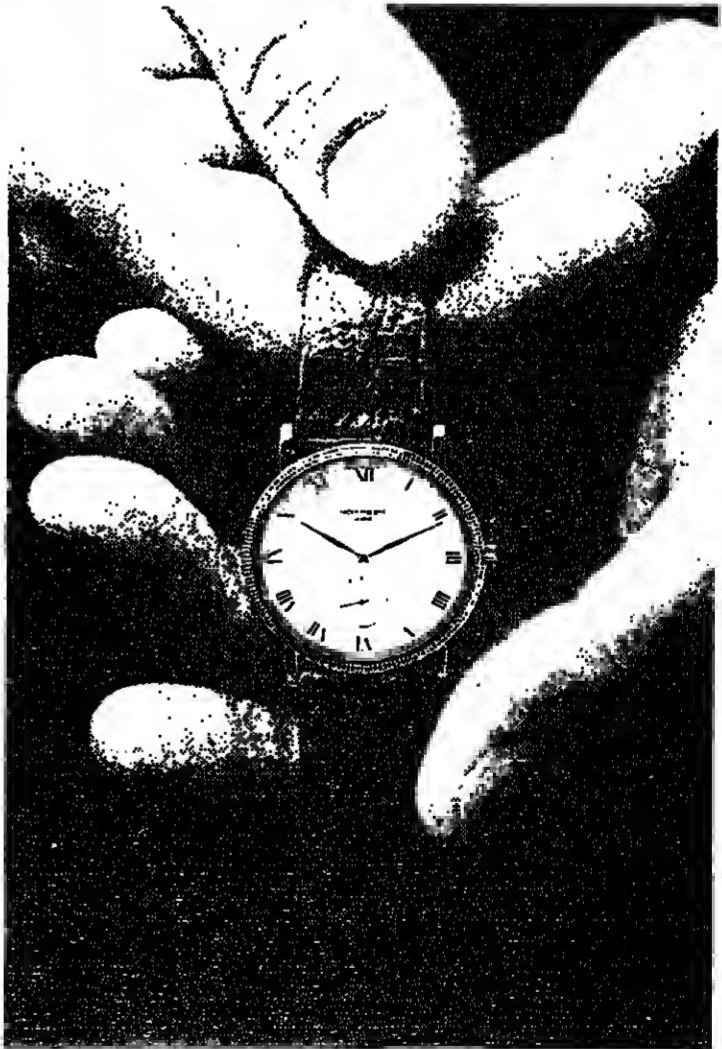
Bust of Sarah Bernhardt, by Gerome.



Portrait of the Artist's Mother, by James McNeill Whistler.

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WEEKEND

Photographic Memory

by John G. Morris

ZURICH — One of modern photography's long forgotten talents — and one of its most remarkable romances — is commemorated in an exhibition of the Swiss photographer Werner Bischof at the Kunsthaus here through Jan. 11.

Bischof died on May 16, 1954, when his vehicle ran off a cliff in the Peruvian Andes, in the course of an assignment that was to have taken him the length of South America. He was only 38, but in less than one decade, working on four continents as a partner in the cooperative agency Magnum, he had risen to the top in the twin worlds of photo-journalism and photography as art.

In Zurich, his wife, Rosellina, gave birth nine days later to their second son, Daniel. Almost simultaneously came word that Robert Capa of Magnum had died on May 24 in Indochina, killed by a land mine while covering his fifth war.

Capa was not only the president and principal founder of the agency, but a virtual brother to Bischof. Rosellina Bischof dedicated herself to furthering her husband's work and that of the people he believed in. She saw to the publication of eight posthumous books. She opened a Magnum office in Zurich. In 1963 she married the Swiss photographer René Burri, who had been a protégé of Bischof's. In 1981 she became a principal founder of the Stiftung für die Photographische Schweiz (Swiss Foundation for Photography) and developed its exhibition program.

For years Rosellina Bischof-Burri had dreamed of doing a definitive Bischof exhibition and book. It was first planned for 1984, but there were delays. In 1985 she developed cancer and realized she was running out of time. She worked with all her strength in the remissions between treatments, aided by her eldest son, Marc, by Guido Magnagosto of the Kunsthaus and by Walter Binder of the Stiftung. She died last Jan. 30 knowing that the exhibition would go on as scheduled.

The book she had hoped for is not ready, but a new monograph in the Photo Poche series of France's Centre National de la Photographie is in the works. With a preface by Claude Roy, it was edited by Robert Delpech, now director of the center and previously Bischof's French publisher.

The exhibition has more than 150 classic Bischof photographs from all periods. A large biographical section documents his development as a photographer, artist and journalist, and celebrates the brief period when he and Rosellina worked together. This section is dedicated to her.



Werner Bischof, 1954.

In 1946, en route to Greece on one of his first postwar missions, Bischof stopped for the night at a hostel in Milan. Rosellina, a black-haired Swiss beauty whose slightly Oriental look betrayed the Mongolian strain in her Hungarian ancestry, was staying there on her way to Rimini, where she worked in a Swiss-sponsored school for war orphans. Both were on the rebound from other romances; it seems to have been love at first sight.

At the time, Rosellina recalled just before her death, she was quite in awe of Werner. In Zurich he already had a reputation as an outstanding photographer and graphic artist. He had graduated at 20 from the Kunstgewerbeschule, the star pupil of Hans Fiedler, a master of technique and of the prevailing photo-aesthetic of the time. Following military service and a year with the Swiss art magazine Graphis, Bischof went to Paris, hoping to become a painter, but returned to Zurich in 1939.

During the war he came under the influence of Arnold Kuber, the Swiss intellectual and friend of Picasso who founded the Swiss art magazine Du in 1941. Kubler was the first to publish Bischof's work: landscapes, still lifes, pictures of household objects, of fruits, vegetables and animals, of fashions. Fascinated by form and texture, Bischof would spend hours photographing a snail, lighting it to look like a racing car. His compositions were precise, exquisite — and cold.

Encouraged by Kubler and by Du's art director, Emil Schultze,

Bischof went off to see and photograph "the real world" as soon as peace would permit. On Sept. 5, 1945, on a bicycle, he crossed the Rhine into occupied Germany and was immediately plunged into a devastated, almost silent world. From his first encounters with refugees, with hungry prisoners of war and their well-fed captors, his work took on a human dimension that it never lost.

In 1947 and 1948 Bischof accompanied Swiss relief missions into Eastern Europe. He was deeply affected by what he saw. In December 1947, he wrote from Budapest: "It is Christmas Eve. In front of the gray, wind-swept walls of the large internment camp in Budapest, hundreds of women wait for their names to be called so they can personally deliver a small gift to their imprisoned husbands and sons. For months and years two thousand people have lived behind these walls because they differ with the government."

From Romania through Poland to Finland, Bischof photographed the misery of daily life in the East Bloc, which had few Western visitors. Kubler assembled Bischof's report, including drawings and diaries, into one big issue of Du, one of

the most memorable one-man issues of a magazine ever produced. In September 1948, Werner wrote from Helsinki to Rosellina (she was in Zurich and they wanted to marry): "I have yet to make a big decision. I have the Magnum contract in hand. This is an agency (organized on a cooperative basis) of photographers — the best in the world — Capa, Cartier-Bresson, Chim, and Rodger. . . They are free people, too independent to tie themselves to one magazine. This way I could travel all over the world, and you might enjoy that too."

Bischof did join, and the next year he and Rosellina were married. He spent months in England on his first Magnum projects; she joined him part of the time. In 1950 Marc was born. Soon Werner was off to India. He wanted to investigate reports of impending famine in the state of Bihar, north of the Ganges. At the end of April 1951, he wrote:

"In the village of Dighiar, not far from Darbhanga, the inhabitants gather around us. Word of a European's arrival spreads like wildfire. The women and even the half-grown girls come to us and beg for food and clothing. 'Babu more cho' ('Sir, we are dying'), they call to us, especially the old, who are the first to be affected by famine. Skeletons covered with skin and veins, leaning on bamboo poles, waver toward us. An old man collapses in front of me. His eyes are crazed, he is trembling all over. He touches my shoes and looks heavenward. He has not eaten a bite in three days."

Bischof's story on the Indian famine was published internationally, a great success.

Capa had put together a loose international magazine consortium to back a worldwide photographic project on "Generation X," the 20-year-olds who would shape the future. For this Bischof arrived in Japan in the summer of 1951. There, over the next 18 months, joined part-time by Rosellina, he did his most coherent single body of work, resulting in the book "Japan" (Simon & Schuster, 1954) with text by Robert Guillain. It was published just after his death.

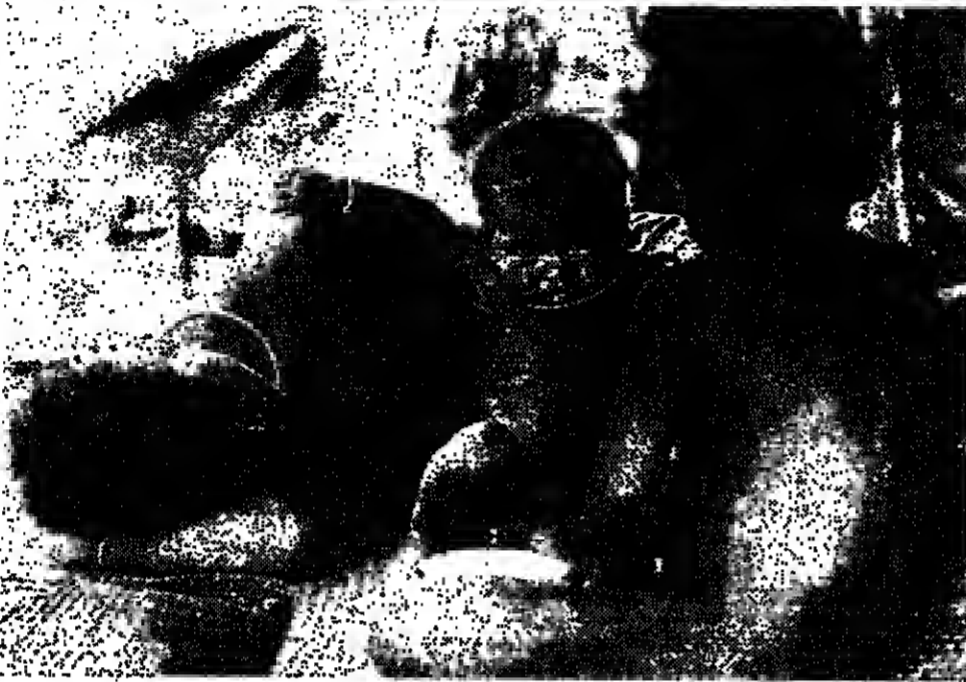
Pages of the book, with its reproductions of 109 color and black-and-white photographs, are in the exhibition.

During his stay in Japan, Bischof was sent twice on assignments by Life magazine to South Korea, to cover the plight of civilians. His report on the war's effect on Korean children was well-displayed in Life, whose editors were increasingly sour on the prolonged war. A similar foray into Indochina, where the French were fighting the Vietnam, was almost ignored in the U.S. press. He quickly sized up the conflict, almost two years before Dien Bien Phu (July 6, 1952):

"I have just returned from a six-day trip that took me from outpost to outpost in the Delta. A sinister struggle is taking place out there and it seems clear to me who is winning. . . Why this hideous war? It is clear to me that in the long run France and Vietnam are bound to lose out to the constant guerrilla warfare of the Vietnamese. First of all, the Europeans are hat-



Korean refugees, 1951 (top); Indochina, 1952 (above left); Dancer, Bombay, 1951 (right).



Photographs by Werner Bischof

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This is a basic truth that no one dares to talk about as yet and that is seldom mentioned in the press. . . The white man has had his day in the Far East. Here, he is hanging on to a sinking ship. . . Bischof despaired of getting this across in the press. He wrote to Rosellina (July 11-12, 1952): "Photography seems more and more superficial to me, journalism a sickness, but I must carry on. The only way for me is to do books and essays like Eugene Smith's — but who gives us an opportunity for that? Or making movies, but that field, too, is incredibly corrupt. We shall see. Soon I will be home." A week later he wrote:

"How beautiful it would be if you were here, then I wouldn't mind if it rained for months. . . I am thinking so much of you, where you might be, if you are talking with our son or our mutual experiences in the Far East. I want you so much to be happy and want to give you everything that is beautiful, but sometimes the world tears us apart. . . We want to change all that, as soon as I get home."

Indeed it did change; the following year, 1953, was spent largely in Zurich, preparing a special issue of Du, and an exhibition of his work from the Orient. Nevertheless he knew, and Rosellina knew, that he could not stay indefinitely. North and South America were two more continents to be explored. Magnum obtained support from a young French executive, Jean Ribaud (who died this year as chairman of Schlumberger), for an assignment that would enable Bischof to drive the length of South America, while incidentally photographing the company's field operations.

Rosellina accompanied him to New York in late 1953 and went as far as Mexico. She returned to Zurich soon after the new year. Werner's last letters from South America were full of sad tenderness. He missed his family deeply.

On May 24 came news first of Werner, then of Capa. Neither had known of the other's fate. The next day Rosellina gave birth to Daniel.

At a joint memorial service, Edward Steichen saluted his fellow photographers. Friends and colleagues from all over the world came or sent messages. Cornell Capa, in a prayer shawl, recited the kaddish for his brother.

The Finest Guide to London! Available to International Advertisers. The V.I.P. Guide to London 1986/7. Includes details about the guide, contact information, and a list of subjects covered.

Statistics Index

Table listing various statistics such as AMEX prices, NYSE volume, and interest rates.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1986

TECHNOLOGY

In Public-Private Job, India Is Cleaning Ganges

By NILOVA ROY

Special to the Herald Tribune
BENARES, India — In one of the world's largest environmental projects, private companies and public agencies are trying to clean up the Ganges River.

"Clean-up of the Thames or the Rhine is no match for the Ganges project."

The plan calls for diverting sewage flowing into the river to other locations for treatment. The treated sewage will be converted into an energy source and sold, generating revenue for the government.

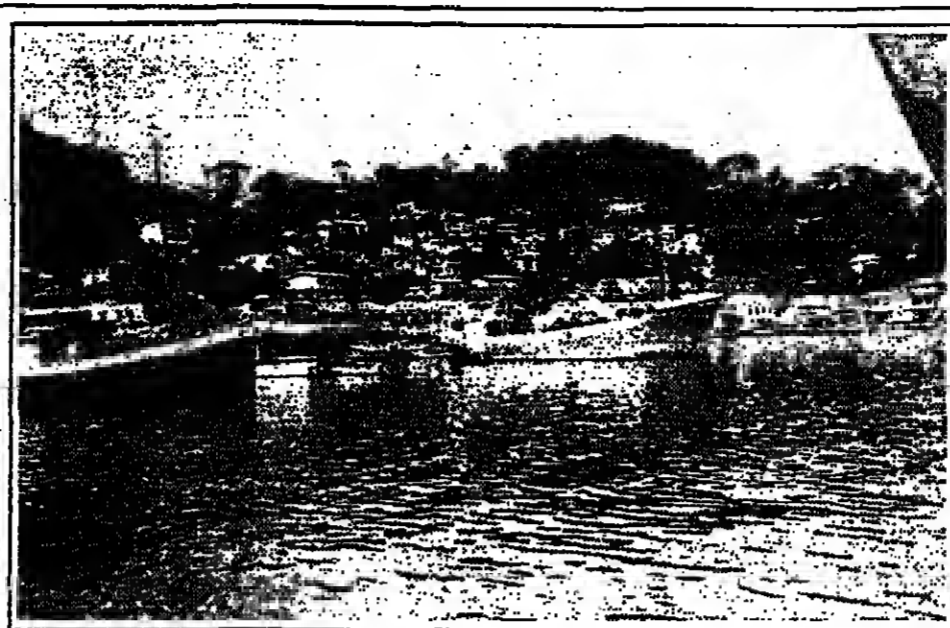
OECD Is Biggest Borrower

Members Swamp Bond Markets

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Borrowers in the 24 richest countries dominated the international capital markets this year, accounting for an "unprecedented concentration" of 89 percent of funds borrowed.

The steady rise since then coincides with the increasing "secularization" of the international market — the preference of lenders and borrowers for tradable assets and liabilities, which in turn limits access to the market to top-quality borrowers.



The harbor of St. George's, Grenada.

Investment Hangs Fire in Grenada

By Mark Kurlansky

Special to the Herald Tribune

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — "We in Grenada do not want anyone to give us a handout. We want a hand up," Prime Minister Herbert Blaize frequently says.

Many Grenadians thought that hand up would be the U.S. aid package that has brought in \$82 million since the October 1983 invasion and the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

But the three-year-old program has had few takers among investors, and Caribbean exports to the United States have been steadily declining in dollar terms.

Despite an intense effort by the Reagan administration, which has organized two tours of the island for potential investors, little investment has come to Grenada.

Bonn Reports Trade Surplus Grew in Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The surplus on West Germany's current account, the broadest measure of a country's trade performance, provisionally widened to 8 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.03 billion) in October from 6.7 billion DM in September.

The September current-account surplus was a downward revision from the previously estimated figure of 6.8 billion, a spokesman said.

The trade and current-account figures are not seasonally adjusted, but the office said that if seasonal influences had been taken into consideration, the current-account surplus for October would have been narrower than in September.

French Cabinet Votes to Lift Price Controls

New York Times Service

PARIS — France's conservative government has agreed to lift most remaining price controls by the end of the year, including those on bread and restaurants, and to overhaul corporate competition laws.

Boesky Scandal Fails to Discourage Merger Mania

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite suggestions that the Ivan F. Boesky insider-trading case and congressional hearings into merger mania might cool the ardor of Wall Street's dealmakers, takeover fever continues unabated.

Those two events rekindled congressional outrage about takeovers, with many on Capitol Hill contending that buyouts have gotten out of hand and calling for legislation to protect companies from hostile bids.

French Cabinet Votes to Lift Price Controls

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Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including the UK, France, Germany, and Japan.

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing other dollar values for various currencies like the Australian dollar, Swiss franc, etc.

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, etc.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, etc.

Key Money Rates Nov. 27

Table showing key money rates for various currencies.

Asian Dollar Deposits Nov. 27

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various banks.

U.S. Money Market Funds Nov. 25

Table showing U.S. money market funds for various companies.

3 in Contention To Head Renault

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The list of candidates being considered by the French government to head Renault, the state-owned automaker, has been narrowed to three, government and industry sources said Thursday.

Boesky Scandal Fails to Discourage Merger Mania

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NYSE Mixed, Dow Higher In Active Pre-Holiday Trade

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed in active trading Wednesday before the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

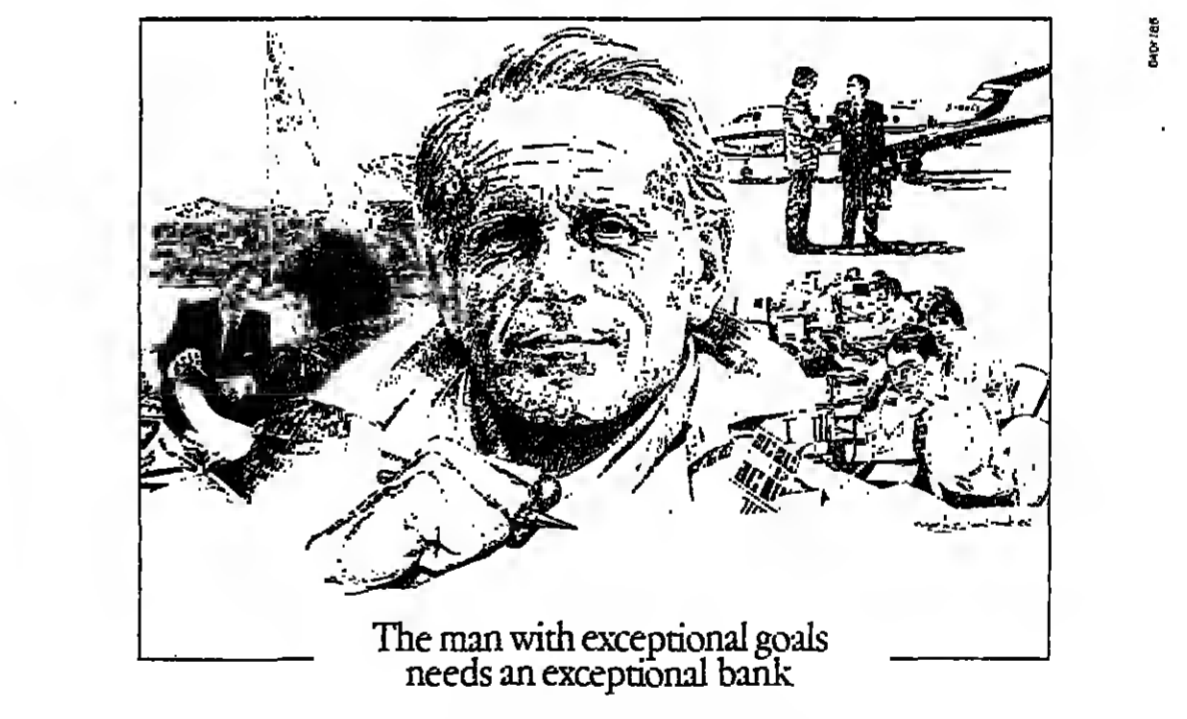
Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations like Hong Kong, London, etc.

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, etc.

Markets Closed

All U.S. stock, commodity and foreign-exchange markets were closed Thursday for a holiday. Stock and foreign-exchange markets will reopen today, but many commodity exchanges will remain closed until Monday.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Jardine to Restructure, Spin Off Hotel Group

HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the big real estate and hotel group, said Thursday that it would undertake a major restructuring to strengthen its balance sheet. It said its Hongkong Land Co. unit would spin off the Mandarin Oriental Hotel group and contribute its remaining interest in Jardine to a new investment company. The new company, Hongkong Investors Ltd., will be merged with Jardine Securities Ltd. to form a separate company, Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. Jardine Strategic will have net assets of more than \$5.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$70 million) and will be the largest single shareholder in Jardine Matheson, HK Land, Dairy Farm Co. and Mandarin Oriental.

Jardine Matheson's chairman, Simon Keswick, said the group restructuring would give the company more stability and a stronger balance sheet. Mr. Keswick also said trading would be temporarily suspended in Jardine Matheson, Jardine Securities and Hongkong Land Friday. The company said Jardine Strategic Holdings would be incorporated in Bermuda and would have a 25-percent stake in Jardine Matheson, 15 percent in Hongkong Land, 9 percent in Dairy Farm and 35 percent in Mandarin Oriental, which it will acquire from Hongkong Land. It said the company would have the right, unlike Hong Kong-based

BASF's Profit Fell 12.6% In Period, to 2.2 Billion DM

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG, the chemicals group, said Thursday that pretax profit fell 12.6 percent in the first nine months of 1986, and that it expected full-year results to be below last year's. BASF said world group pretax profit slipped to 2.15 billion Deutsche marks (about \$1.08 billion) in the first nine months of 1986 from 2.46 billion DM a year earlier. Revenue was down 5.7 percent, to 30.86 billion DM from 32.72 billion DM. The chairman of the managing board, Hans Albers, said 1986 profit and sales would fall short of last year's for two reasons. These were the fall of the dollar, which hurt revenue from exports to such regions as Latin America and Southeast Asia, and of oil prices, which caused BASF to make provision for depreciation of raw materials and oil-derived products. Mr. Albers said world group turnover for full-year 1986 was expected to drop to 40.5 billion DM from 44.38 billion last year. He gave no specific earnings forecast. But he said that a better third quarter, and a fourth quarter that is expected to be good, bode well for the first half of 1987.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Former Chairman of Gulf Bowing Out as Chevron Deputy

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Chevron Corp. has named J. Dennis Bonney to succeed James E. Lee as vice chairman. Mr. Lee, who will be 65 in December, is retiring at the end of the year. Mr. Lee joined Chevron in 1984 when that oil company acquired Gulf Corp., where he had been chairman since 1981. Mr. Bonney, 55, has been a Chevron director since January and a vice president since 1972. Most recently he has been responsible for Chevron's foreign exploration, production, refining and marketing operations. Mr. Lee had spent his entire career at Gulf. He joined in 1942 on graduation from Louisiana Technical University and went to work as a \$150-a-month lab assistant.

As chief executive, he sold most of Gulf's European operations, wrote off millions of dollars in other unprofitable businesses and aimed exploration at higher-risk, higher-reward areas. But in the aftermath of Chevron's \$13.2-billion acquisition of Gulf in early 1984, The New York Times notes, Mr. Lee was criticized for an expensive proxy fight to keep the oilman T. Boone Pickens off Gulf's board. Chevron ultimately stepped in to rescue Gulf from Mr. Pickens's pursuit. Two years earlier, Gulf had agreed to take over Cities Service Co., which was itself under attack by Mr. Pickens, but then abruptly withdrew from the transaction. Cities Service was ultimately acquired by Occidental Petroleum Corp.

but many arbiters who had bet on Gulf lost heavily. Midland Bank PLC has recruited Ian Tegner, 53, to become its director of group finance. Mr. Tegner, who has been finance director of Bowater Industries PLC, succeeds Michael Julien. Mr. Julien was appointed deputy chief executive of Eurotunnel Group in September. Banco de Santander's president, Emilio Botin-Sanz de Sautola y Lopez, 83, says he is retiring and will be replaced by his son, Emilio Botin Rios, 52. The father will remain on the executive committee. The bank had pretax profit of 16.7 billion pesetas (\$125 million) in the first nine months of 1986 against a profit of 18.41 billion pesetas for a calendar 1985. No comparison figures were available for the first nine months of last year. American Express Co. said Jeffrey L. Morby had been named vice chairman of its American Express Bank Ltd. subsidiary in New York. He had held a similar position with Crocker National Corp., a Western Rios, 52. The father will remain on the executive committee.

The quarterly report as of 30th September 1986 has been published and may be obtained from: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam. Weekly net asset value: Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on November 17, 1986: U.S. \$168.92 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

COMPANY NOTES

Bank of British Columbia, in a widely expected move, said it had agreed to be taken over by Hongkong Bank of Canada, a unit of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. The bank, Canada's seventh largest domestic bank, said Hongkong Bank would pay about 65.5 million Canadian dollars (\$45.7 million) for most of its estimated 2.88 billion dollars of assets. Commerzbank AG said partial operating earnings rose almost 9 percent in the first 10 months of 1986. Commerzbank's pretax, partial operating earnings rose to 659 million Deutsche marks (\$327.8 million), up from 607.3 million DM a year earlier. Control Data Corp. has backed out of an agreement to sell its Tictotron unit to Allen & Co., a New York investment banking company.

Dresdner Bank AG's earnings in the first 10 months of 1986 surpassed year-earlier levels. Wolfgang Röhler, the bank's managing board chairman, said the parent bank's partial operating earnings in the first 10 months of 1986 totaled 757.5 million Deutsche marks (\$379.8 million), up 10 percent from 685.8 million DM. LTV Corp., the second-largest U.S. steel company, has reported a \$2.08-billion net loss in its third quarter. The net loss was the company's largest in a single three-month period, exceeding the previous \$610.4-million dollar record in the second quarter. Motorola Inc. has signed a preliminary agreement with Toshiba Corp. that covers exchange of semiconductor products and technologies and formation of a joint venture to make computer chips in Japan.

GANGES: Big Clean-Up Project

(Continued from first finance page) turbine to generate electrical power that will be used to run the plant. This source of electricity is called hydropower and is now generated mainly from such wastes as cow dung. Biogas is gaining popularity in rural India, where a primitive facility costing 15,000 rupees can provide electricity for irrigation pumps and village lighting. Treated sewage solids not converted to methane can be sold as manure, Mr. Chaudhuri said. And the liquids, which emerge from biological aerators in the plant, are "clean enough to grow algae and fish," he said. The algae can be used for poultry feed, and the fish can be marketed. The purified liquid could also be used for irrigation by farmers, who would pay about 160 rupees a quarter for the water, Mr. Chaudhuri said. He said the resource-recycling unit would cost 23 rupees per local resident each year to run while earning 34 rupees per resident on the products it sells. Negotiations on construction of the plants are still in progress, but the plants are expected to be owned by the Indian government in conjunction with foreign companies or governments. The Dutch government has offered to help set up industrial-effluent treatment plants at Mirzapur and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, where tanners empty their waste products into the Ganges. The British have agreed to donate technical expertise and a computer to monitor water quality. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has held two seminars on making the treatment projects viable. Preliminary work to block 10 sewage-outfall points outside Haridwar and Rishikesh, twin towns where the Ganges enters the plains from the mountains, was completed in January. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., which formerly dumped untreated effluents into the river, have established treatment plants to block such outflow. The Haridwar-Rishikesh phase cost the government 9.6 million rupees. The factories financed their own treatment facilities, and Bharat Heavy Electricals set up an environmental-research institute.

GRENADA: Most Are Hesitant to Invest, Despite U.S.-Backed Incentives

(Continued from first finance page) you can do. Then good business sense tells you otherwise. Most of the early would-be investors could not arrange financing for schemes that were often wild; others made sweeping demands. One investor, for example, wanted the government to legalize gambling before he invested in hotels. In the past year there has been a modest improvement in the investment picture, but still not enough to make a dent in the 25-percent unemployment on the island of 94,000 people. An agreement creating an Italian-Grenadan joint venture, Grenex, has been signed. The clothing-production operation is expected to create 200 jobs. Johnson & Johnson and SmithKline-Beckman Corp. are starting operations of about 100 employees each, on the "twin-island" model. This is essentially a Puerto Rican concept for offshore operations that are being chased away by the commonwealth's relatively high wage scale. A company that agrees to keep the technologically demanding part of its operation in Puerto Rico can obtain advantageous financing to set up a twin plant for labor-intensive assembly on a low-wage island. There has been almost no U.S. or European investment in tourism in Grenada despite a growing tourist trade. In 1985 the number of calls by cruise ships jumped 165 percent and the number of visitors who stayed in hotels rose 35 percent. The trend has continued this year. But according to Gillian Thompson, head of the Grenada Hotel Association, hotel occupancy in peak season never exceeds 75 percent. British West Indies Airlines and the infrequent flights of the new Grenada Airways to the United States are the only regular air services linking Grenada with points outside the region. This has been a major obstacle to investment in tourism. The airlines, completing the vicious circle, are reluctant to fly to an island that has only about 500 tourist-class hotel rooms. Among the drawbacks to investing in Grenada that are frequently mentioned by potential investors are the history of political instability, the distance from the U.S. market, the lack of commercial-jet connections and the high cost of shipping. The U.S. government is saying that things will improve. "Until 1986 the available infrastructure was not adequate to support productive enterprise. Now it is," said James Stephenson of the U.S. Agency for International Development. AID has worked on such capital improvements as roads, port facilities and an industrial park, as well as encouraging the application of a new investment code and tax code. The tax code cuts tariffs and replaces them with a 20-percent value added tax. AID funds compensate for the resulting \$4-million shortage in revenue. But other foreign observers are less optimistic than the U.S. government. "The history of the island has not been such to attract any investment," said a foreign banker active in Grenada. "It is only the extreme interest that the U.S. government is taking that makes them come and look."

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LONDON



—PROPERTY REVIEW—

Point of Resistance

Prices of Central London's residential property have climbed beyond what many national and international buyers and investors believe are reasonable. There are clear signs that the buoyant sellers' market is shifting to a buyers' market.

After a 25% price rise in 1983 followed by 35% in both '84 and '85 and a further 20% this year, a point of resistance has been reached. Now there is a surplus of first-class houses and apartments for sale. Native buyers seek reductions. Foreign buyers, who used to account for 50% of the Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Mayfair and

Chelsea "inner circle" are down to 30% and are cautious and will not be rushed. Savills, a major estate agency noted for its market monitor, quotes overseas clients as believing that London property is at the crest of a boom and that a wait of 9-18 months will bring a more competitive buy. Nevertheless, the base is

solid and with the importance of the City of London as a major world finance centre, there is no doubt that pressure and demand for property will remain strong. Savills partner Victoria Mitchell comments: "I believe that 1987 will be a quieter market place. Although good properties will still sell well, I suggest that prices overall will remain fairly static. However, once the uncertainty of the General Election is removed, I feel confident that the market will move firmly forward again."

Alastair Colvin, a partner of the Robert Bruce agency, emphasises that "mediocre property will suffer most because there have been too many conversions and there is too much around". Inflated prices of less-than-prime London property have driven buyers with £300,000-£400,000 to Docklands, he says, and to boroughs such as Wandsworth which have caught up with Fulham.

Ian Buxton, of Chestertons Residential, acknowledges a dearth of foreign buyers but points out that the arrival of several new residential property funds has compensated for this. Spurred on by the success of the Henderson scheme, similar funds were launched by Schroder, Targer and Cannon, all competing for essentially the same properties.

Says Buxton: "As well as being a force for stability, these funds also permit the man in the street to participate in and benefit from the growth in the capital values of properties otherwise well beyond his reach."

On price trends in general, Buxton comments: "Salaries are running ahead of inflation and our estimate is for an average rise in sales values of 10-15%, primarily in the first six months of the year and in market sectors where there is

The other Side of London's Face

London has a very wrinkled face. Even in prime locations such as Belgravia, Knightsbridge, Chelsea and Kensington, time-worn facades of Georgian houses, Regency terraces, looming Victorian mansion blocks and Edwardian artisan cottages give the impression that the occupants have missed the boat of the affluent society. How deceptive!

In fact, rare luxury lies within. The law of planning and conservation keep most exteriors immune from change, so architects and designers invest their talents on interiors. Behind the buttressed walls of the metropolis is a mass of extravagant modern refurbishments — silk purses inside sow's ears, covert palaces within overt stables.

Palace is literally the word for a major re-furb north of Kensington Gardens; Palace Court, actually. Richard Collins, of Fremantle Properties, found this seven-storey Edwardian mansion block after a two-year search. It cost him around £3.5 million, and he and his team of craftsmen spent a year restoring it to produce 25 luxury flats within the large U-shaped building. Where possible, original fea-

tures, including cornices and mouldings, were retained, or recreated to restore the building.

Launched in May, half the apartments were sold and six more under offer within a month at prices from £200,000 to £650,000. Altogether, 18 have now been sold by agents Savills and Aylesford.

Naira Construction's refurbishment of two adjoining

houses at 81 Cadogan Square/89 Cadogan Gardens is similarly impressive. The company bought the site in urgent need of repair in 1984. Extensive alterations were carried out with the approval and encouragement of the Cadogan Estate who wanted to see their standards maintained.

The interiors were substantially redesigned. The roof was altered to create a penthouse and roof terrace and the

northern elevation has had the bay extended to make better proportioned rooms. The building has been completely converted and restored to more than its former glory with two maisonettes and three two-bed flats in addition to the penthouse.

Lord Francis Russell, eponymous head of his own agency, focuses his attention on mansion blocks built at the turn of the century. They are not usually regarded as artistic masterpieces, he points out, but these imposing buildings often conceal flats and maisonettes with qualities which can't be found elsewhere. In particular, there is not the restricting 16-20ft frontages so common to most London house conversions.

As typical he quotes Flat 7, at 51 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington. The apartment is on the second floor of a mansion block purpose-built for well to do bachelors in 1896. It has a 22ft x 14ft drawing room and a similar sized dining room adjoining so that either formal dinner parties or large cocktail parties can be held. Both rooms face west with large French windows to wrought iron balconies.

The four bedrooms are set at the back of the building, three of them with their own bathroom. The master bath-

room is marble clad in white with its own American-style shower cubicle.

The flat is being offered for sale with both carpets and curtains at £335,000, by W.A. Ellis, Jackson Stops & Staff and Francis Russell.

Aimed specifically at an international clientele is the imaginative restoration of three Victorian mansions at Lancaster Gate, Bayswater, to create 23 apartments (from £95,000 for a one-bedder to £550,000 for a five-bedder) plus a spectacular penthouse. This latter, offered at £850,000 from joint agents Sturgis and Stuart Wilson, spans all three buildings, 3,300 sq ft with private lift, roof terrace, staff flat — all exquisitely furnished.

Alec Suobel



was snapped up for £450,000. Three more went promptly for £1.3 million. Says Ernest Sheavills, group managing director: "There continues to be good demand for high-quality, conveniently located accommodation in the West End of London and this latest development has already attracted significant interest."

Other luxury apartments developments by Ladbroke include 10 Hyde Park Square and 100 Piccadilly where sales of three units for a total of £1,275,000 have been announced.

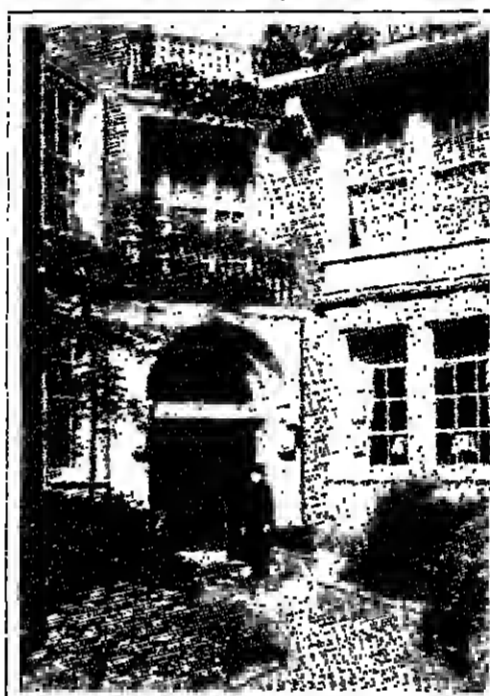
Less than prime property is not holding up so well, and one cause of this — and the effect of the earlier soaring prices there — is a radial move away from the centre to more peripheral locations in all directions. The most significant eastwards is Docklands, an erstwhile wasteland bordering the City of London. It has now emerged as a powerhouse of residential and commercial development with buyers snapping up everything available.

One of the pioneer agents there, Martin Burney, of the Dockland Property Centre, has seen single apartments in converted warehouses there sell for more this year than the whole wharf fetched five years ago.

Reflecting his view that the creme de la creme need not compromise, Anthony Lassman expects to obtain the full £2.8 million sought for the grandest ambassadorial Mayfair House, South Street, probably the greatest property now on sale in Mayfair. In the same location, he is confident that two new penthouses now being constructed atop The Manor, near Berkeley Square, will fetch their quoted £1 million and £750,000.

Ladbroke Group Properties affirms that top quality homes can still sell to top prices, based on its success with No 3 Welbeck Street, believed to be the first purpose built apartment block in the centre of the West End for at least 20 years.

The elegant foyer, furnished with green marble to an exclusive design by David Hicks International, typifies the high specifications to which the development has been constructed. All 15 units, at £155,000-£695,000, include fully-fitted luxury Bulthaup/Neff kitchens, fitted carpets, an advanced video entryphone system and — rare in the West End — private on-site car parking. In a flash, one apartment



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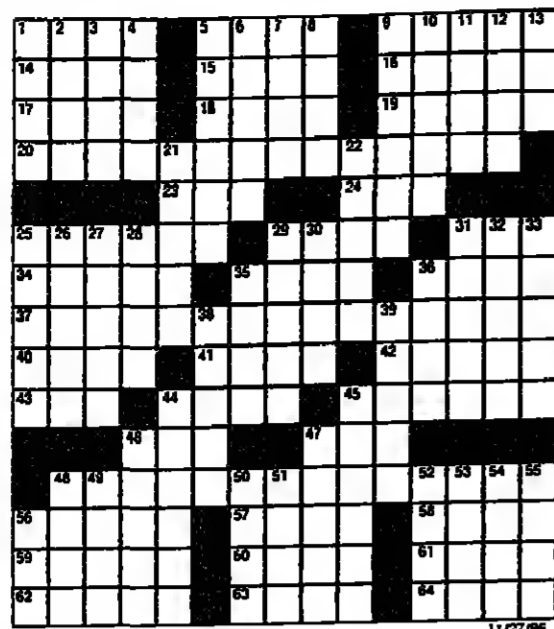
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ACROSS
1 Indian trade item
5 Sell
9 Thanksgiving pie
14 Beehive State
15 Jai — (listen)
16 Lend —
17 Labyrinth
18 Shipments from India
19 Stravinsky and Skorsky
20 Site of first Thanksgiving
23 Bonnet occupant?
24 Encountered
25 Lowered lights
29 Stadium section
31 Some mun. groups
34 College at Oxford
35 Hymned
36 "... just tickle her with ...": Jerrild
37 Proclaimer of first Thanksgiving
40 "L" — cest moi!
41 Wales, e.g.
42 Mustard
43 Operated
44 Kind of scale
45 Reign of —, 1793-94
46 Law-court part
47 Lima Mrs.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY! THIS BUTTON JUST LANDED ON MY PLATE! I THINK SOMEBODY'S HAD ENOUGH!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



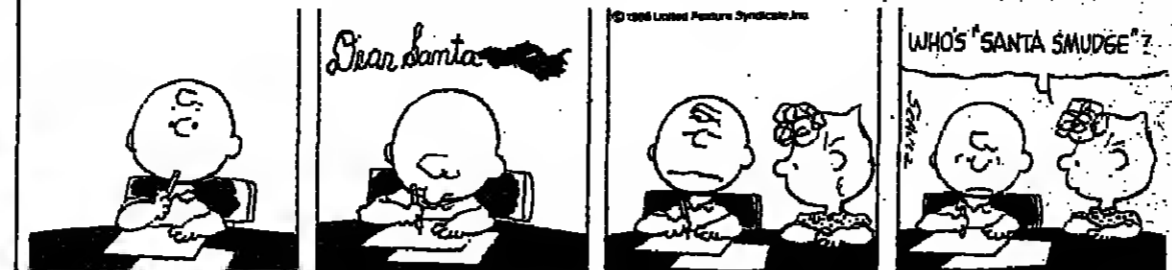
Print answer here: A [] [] [] []

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: SWIFT, FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 8-12 (14-21); NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 11-18 (13-24); PARIS: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 10-15 (14-21); TEL AVIV: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 18-22 (24-32); HONG KONG: Fair, Temp. 18-22 (24-32); SINGAPORE: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 27-31 (31-37); TOKYO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 15-21 (19-27).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



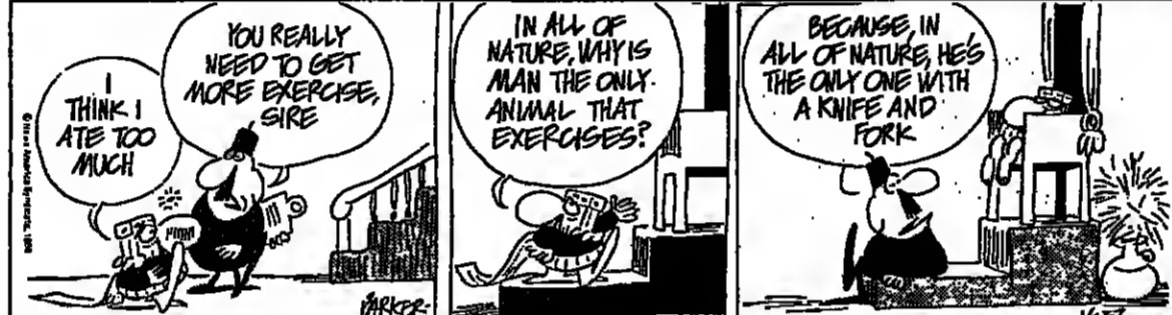
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE



WHAT THAT PRIZE-WINNING DOG WAS.

World Stock Markets

Table showing stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, and Paris. Columns include stock names, prices, and indices.

BOOKS

DOSTOEVSKY: The Stir of Liberation, 1860-1865

By Joseph Frank. 395 pages. \$29.50. Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Reviewed by René Wellek

THIS is the third volume of Joseph Frank's five-volume biography of Fedor Dostoevsky. After having been led to a mock execution in 1849 and perished at the very last moment, Dostoevsky was sent to Siberia. He spent four years in a stockade and six years as a soldier on the Chinese frontier. In December 1859 he was allowed to return to St. Petersburg, where he founded a periodical called Vremya (Time). Frank's volume begins at this point and tells, with his usual skill of narration, the events of the following five years.

The last chapters analyze the "Notes from the Underground" in great detail, often line by line. Much of the detail is not only convincing but also new — for instance, the striking suggestion that the Underground Man, by rejecting the Crystal Palace of the Utilitarians, was still hoping for a crystal home in Utopia. "Notes from the Underground," which in its time was completely unknown, now is rightly recognized as the first Dostoevskian piece that, in germ, contains many of the ideas of the great novelist.

René Wellek, professor emeritus of comparative literature at Yale, is the editor of "Dostoevsky: A Collection of Critical Essays" and author of "The History of Modern Criticism." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOUR figure penalties, known as telephone numbers, are rare, and for one team to collect two of them on the same deal is very rare indeed. On the diagrammed deal, from the semifinals of this summer's Spingold Knockout in Toronto, it was a surprise to Ira Chelros, as North, to hear a diamond overcall on his right. But he now had no urge to play spades, and later raised his partner's three-heart jump to game. With a good defensive hand, East Brian Gibbs ventured a double. Chis Compton as South redoubled in the hope of regaining some lost ground.

The Vulgrah commentators expected the lead of the diamond queen, which would have served to defeat the contract by one trick. But Billy Cohen made a devastating choice, the heart ten, Compton won and surrendered a diamond trick, giving Gibbs his opportunity. After some thought, he returned a heart, sacrificing a trump trick, but gaining two in the return. The declarer could not ruff a diamond and could not finesse in clubs, so he was down two. In the replay, a bidding confusion left East West in five clubs doubled, missing the diamond fit. This cost 1,100 and the Gibbs team gained a total of 2,100, worth 19 points.

As word of this spread from the Vulgrah room, there was some confusing conversation.

Table with bridge-related information, including scores and player names. Columns include player names, scores, and other details.

Large advertisement for 'The Global Newspaper' featuring a portrait of a man and promotional text. The text includes 'The Global Newspaper' and 'SOURIN MELIKIAN'.

ART BUCHWALD

Explaining Thanksgiving

(Years ago) a young reporter living in Paris told his French mistress he could not see her that Thursday as he was going to have a Thanksgiving dinner with American friends. The mistress pouted and said, "What is Thanksgiving dinner?" And this is what the young man told her.

ONE of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as le Jour de Merci Donnant.

Le Jour de Merci Donnant was first started by a group of Pilgrims (Pélerins) who fled from l'Angleterre before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the New World (le Nouveau Monde) where they could shoot Indians (les Peaux-Rouges) and eat turkey (dinde) to their hearts' content.

They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous voiture Américaine) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower, or Fleur de Mai, in 1620. But while the Pilgrims were killing the dinde the Peaux-Rouges were killing the Pélerins and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only way the Peaux-Rouges helped the Pélerins was when they taught them to grow corn (maïs). The reason they did this was that they liked corn with their Pélerins.

In 1633, after another harsh year, the Pélerins' crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more maïs was raised by the Pélerins than Pélerins were killed by Peaux-Rouges.

Every year on le Jour de Merci Donnant, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave capitaine named Miles Standish (known in France as Kilomètres Deboutish) and a shy young lieutenant named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The vieux capitaine said to the jeune lieutenant:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla (Aller voir chez Priscilla), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (un vieux Fan-fan la Tulipe), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

"I am a maker of war (Je suis un fabricant de la guerre) and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar (Vous, qui êtes pain comme un écrivain), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wooings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

Although Jean was fit to be tied (comparable à être emballé), friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow (sans dire mot par l'honnement de la tristesse).

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the onerous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" (Où est-il, le vieux Kilomètres? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?)

Jean said that Kilomètres Deboutish was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling her what a wonderful husband Kilomètres would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (Chacun à son goût.)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that le Jour de Merci Donnant is a grande fête and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to Kilomètres Deboutish, who made this great day possible.

Chloe & Nancy & Sid: A Punk Love Story

By Chip Brown

THERE'S a scene in the new movie "Sid & Nancy" when the actress Chloe Webb crosses the line between art and life. She's playing the junkie girlfriend of Sid Vicious, the English hellsion who rose to notoriety as the bass player of the Sex Pistols. Shivering and strung out, Nancy steps into a phone booth hoping to wheedle some money out of her mother in America.

"Mom! Guess what?" she says. "We got married! Me and Sid. You remember, Sid Vicious, from the Sex Pistols." She wants \$200 in cash instead of a wedding present, but Mom says no, and Nancy explodes, screaming obscenities into the receiver and then turning on the phone booth itself—smashing her hand through the glass.

The special effects crew had replaced some of the 14 panes in the booth with breakaway sugar glass, but Webb in the extremity of the moment put her hand through the real thing. "It was quarter-inch glass; my hand went right through, and it didn't feel any different. I broke real glass and I had no feeling of difference. I can't explain what it's like to be in that state. You see the routines and you don't remember doing it. It's pure energy. If you're in that state, you won't get hurt."

She didn't. "Chloe can be a frighteningly animated actress," said the producer Eric Fellner. "When she goes for it, she goes for it in a big way."

"You think," said the director Alex Cox, "that it's all just acting and pretending. There aren't real bullets in the gun, real drugs in the syringe, real venom in the mind. But the reality is that it does affect you. Chloe and Gary [Oldman, who plays Sid] were both completely dedicated to their parts."

"Sid & Nancy" is a dark love story based on the "Romeo and Juliet of punk rock." Nancy Spungen came from a Main Line Philadelphia family, tried to commit suicide at 12, left home and got addicted to heroin. She took up with Sid Vicious, born John Simon Ritchie, a product of London's East End slums who would embody, in the words of a character in the movie, "the dementia of a nihilistic generation."

They fought, shot dope, made love, tempted fate. Spungen was found stabbed to death in the Chelsea Hotel in New York in October 1978. She was 20. Vicious was charged with her murder. Four months later he was dead too, at 21, of a heroin overdose.

In the imagination drawn from real life and from the imagination, Nancy emerged as a lovelorn, needy, temperamental, scatterbrained and self-destructively loyal. Sid is splenetic, hell-bent and, by the end, a zombie. Yet



Chloe Webb (above) plays Nancy in film on Sid Vicious (right).

the characters are allowed moments of unselfing beauty and tenderness. Sid gently tears Nancy's fish-net tights to kiss her feet. "This film has nothing to do with drugs, rock 'n' roll or being a public animal," said Cox, whose last movie, "Big Man," was a critical hit. "It's all about being in love—love which is so contradictory, which doesn't make sense. In the conventional portrayal of love, the problems all come from the outside. Anybody who has ever been in love knows that the problems are internal. Why am I so dependent on someone else?"

Webb's exploration of that dependency began with an investigation of its context, the sordid punk life of her character in London and New York. Spungen worked occasionally as a dominatrix; Webb visited bondage clubs. She listened to tapes of Spungen's voice, and watched films of her appearances on TV shows.

"I talked with one girl who used to work with Nancy who said they used to call her 'Panda Eyes.' There was a clue in that. Nancy is like Yoko Ono in London. She's the one who's responsible for the Sex Pistols' breakup. She had no self-confidence. I think she was really smart—she was supposed to have a high IQ. She was really perceptive. She had that hair-trigger defensiveness combined with that sense of



Nancy Webb (above) plays Nancy in film on Sid Vicious (right).

being completely out on a limb with someone. Webb keeps an apartment in New York, but home is Pasadena, California, where she lives with her husband Tom Gelder, a lawyer. Speaking of her part in "Sid & Nancy," Webb said, "I knew it would be very difficult. I thought it was a man's part—all that sweating and screaming and swearing—a Glenda Jackson part. I like Glenda Jackson and Genia Rowlands,

those roles where they really take a chance and do high dives. I knew Nancy was a high dive."

Webb has a fluid, emotional manner and a penchant for daring expression. She has hiked and sky-dived, run in marathons and climbed Mount Whitney. To stay in the running for teen-age parts, she tries not to publicize her age (well, under 30).

"I just finished shooting another movie in Rome, 'The Belly of an Architect' by Peter Greenaway. I play a rich woman who wears Chanel suits. Making 'Sid & Nancy,' I got used to being able to sit anywhere—on the ground if I wanted. It didn't matter if I burned cigarette holes in my clothes. I sat on the ground in a Chanel suit and they went crazy."

She was named after the nymph in Ravenna's ballet "Daphnis et Chloé," and raised in New York. As a teen-ager in Poughkeepsie in the mid-1970s, she knew nothing of punk rock.

At 16 Webb was accepted at the Boston Conservatory of Music and Drama. Graduating four years later, she passed up the frustrations of theater in New York and drove west in an old Chevy. She stopped at the Dash On Dash Off Theater in Terre Haute, Indiana, the start of several years in repertory companies, in Chicago, Seattle, Dallas and Missoula, Montana. Despite her years in the conservatory, it was in the Midwest, teaching theater workshops for retarded adults, that Webb really learned about acting.

"I learned about being absolutely in the moment. Your first impression of these severely retarded people is that here is somebody who is five feet tall, overweight, 35 years old with a deformed face, and who slobbers and forgets to go to the bathroom. But then you forget what they're like. You see this other thing—the life—a person who isn't hiding anything. It was a concept that had been presented in four years of drama school. I had heard it, but I had never seen it."

Eventually she returned to New York and landed her role in "Forbidden Broadway," a parody revue of Broadway hits. The piece featured actor Miguel Sandoval, who had been in Cox's "Repo Man." He introduced Webb to the director.

"Sid & Nancy" was shot chronologically. The life on the screen seeped into the mood of the set. Sid Vicious's mother, a visitor on the set, reacted to Webb as if she, not Nancy Spungen, were to blame for her son's destruction, according to Cox.

"It was very depressing," Webb said. "Even though the tracks are painted on your arm, you're still sitting in the Chelsea Hotel playing someone who really wants to die."

LAND YOUR DREAM... REAL ESTATE OF ALL KINDS AND IN ALL PLACES IN FRIDAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE TODAY ON PAGE 12

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PEOPLE

Yevushenko Urges Salt in Stalin Wounds: Yevgeny Yevushenko says the Soviet Union is experiencing what he calls a literary pre-Renaissance. The poet, in Helsinki, to give readings and to launch the Finnish translation of his new book "Fika," decided that the Kremlin had told Soviet authors to be outspoken, a notion mooted in the West.

J. William Fulbright, in London to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the scholarship program that bears his name, described his brainchild as "the small program" but "an important symbol of our determination to find understanding rather than mutual destruction."

Abbie Hoffman, who along with Amy Carter has been banned from participating in an anti-CIA demonstration, vowed to defy the ban. Speaking at the 20th anniversary of the former President Jimmy Carter's death, Hoffman said he would lead a 100-person march.

The director Michelangelo Antonioni, 74, married his companion, Barbara Floss, 34, a set designer, in a secret ceremony Oct. 30. Friends said Thursday in Rome.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE: CANADA, PARIS & SUBURBS, CANADA FOR SALE, OPERATING HOG FARM, SPAIN, IRISH CASTLE, MONACO, MONTRE CARLO, AGENCE DE L'ETOILE, PL DES INNOCENTS, VALAIS, SWITZERLAND, PAGE 14 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS